THE

Herdſ-man's MATE:

Or, a GUIDE for 779 1/4

Herdſ-men.

TEACHING

How to Cure all *Diſeaſes* in Bulls, Oxen, Cows, and Calves

Gathered from ſundry good Authours, and well approved by the Authour, in his Thirty Years practice.

Alſo many Cures found out by himſelf, and never yet written; gathered into this portable Volume, and ſent abroad for the good of the Common-wealth, and Kingdom of *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, and Dominion of *Wales*, and all places elſe where need is.

Being very profitable for all thoſe, that either have, or take the charge of keeping this laborious, good, and fruitful kind of Cattle.

Gathered and Profeſſed by
MICHAEL HARWARD *Philom.*

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MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

Imprimatur.

Mich: De Laune, Reverendissimo in Christo Patri, ac *Michaeli* Archiepiscopo *Dublinienſi*, nec non *Hiberniæ* summo Cancellario E Sacris.

June 6. 1672.

To the NATIVES, and others the Inhabitants of the Kingdom of *Ireland*. The *Authour* wisheth health and prosperity here, and eternal happiness in the Kingdom of Heaven hereafter.

Gentlemen, Neighbours, and Friends,

SInce I came into this fertile Island, I have heard of many men that have sustained great losses by the death and mortality of Cattle; many whereof might have been saved alive, by the skill and industry of a painful and laborious Oxeleech. But I see very few that bestow any pains in that noble Science: And those few almost wholly neglected, by reason that the Natives; and many of our English-Irish lukewarm Protestants, when any disease happens amongst their Cattle, do not look for help till some store of them be dead, and then to save those that are yet alive; they make use of those that have charms, Inchanted water, Inchanted Rings, and Bells. And so by Diabolical means get help for that time. Not remembring that for saving the life of a beast, they indanger the loss of their precious Souls, unless they repent truly, as I doubt

few do. Others drive their Cattle, some 10, some 12, or 16 miles, to force them through a River; which they call a Murren-ford, and some loose more by hasty driving in summer, then by the disease it self.

Now to save all this toyl, and also the hazarding of your eternal happiness, by using ungodly and Diabolical means, I say to save all this, I have here prescribed you a natural way, a way which God blesseth. If in subordination to him, we make use of those juices, herbs, plants, and minerals, which he hath caused the earth to contain and bring forth: both for food, and to cure all diseases both in man and beast. Now if you get help this way, you may give thanks to God, and say; the Lord is my helper, and deliverer in whom I trust, and to whom I seek in time of trouble, and he hath comforted me. But if you receive help the other way, you may pay the Charmer, and say; I have got help by Satans means, he is my helper, to his wayes will I trust, and to his Servants will I seek for help, &c. Friend, what I have painfully gathered, well approved, and prosperously used, I offer to thy view; If thou please to make use of it, thou wilt receive the profit. If thou cast it by and use thy old magical way, I have told thee before what gain thou art like to receive. However like or not like, use or not use, it hurts not me. I have done my duty, and cast my two mites into the Treasury; have given my Talent to the Exchangers, not daring to hide it in the earth, nor lodge it with me in my shrine.

M. H.

To the courteous Reader, that intends to practiſe in this moſt excellent, needful, and neceſſary Art.

FRiend (if I may ſo call thee) who ever thou art, that readeſt this ſmall Treatiſe, if thou do it only for pleaſure, it may add ſome profit alſo; but much more if thou practiſe. For, what more pleaſure canſt thou have in any earthly imployment, then to recover thy ſickly beaſt to health by thy labour and induſtry? wilt thou not receive it as a bleſſing from Jehovah? and return him thanks with a joyful heart, yea, not thine own onely, but alſo the ſick and fainting beaſt of thy Neighbours, or friends. If thou be a Gentleman or one of ability to do it freely, thou ſhalt have the prayers of many; and the bowels of the poor ſhall bleſs thee. If thou beeſt poor, & not in a capacity to give freely, the labourer is worthy of his hire; yet be willing to cure, improve Gods bleſſings, take pay of the rich: but oppreſs not the poor and needy, rather give then receive, thou knoweſt a poor mans cauſe being ſo by ſelf. But what ever thou art, Gentleman, Farmer, or day-labourer; If thou intendeſt to ſerve thine own Town, Pariſh, or Countrey about thee in this pleaſant, and charitable impleyment, Thou art to

understand that all Arts consist of these four parts, viz. *Fore-knowledge, Precept, Rule and Commentary; and as in these there is no Redundancy, so there is as little lack; for by fore-knowledge thou must foresee what the disease is, and what remedies to use. By precept thou shalt be taught what to do in all cases, together with Rules for thy orderly proceeding in the work. And by Commentary, thou shalt understand what accidents have, or may happen in any cure, of all these thou shalt be instructed in the following work. And if thou wilt be as careful in learning and practising, as I have been in collecting and composing, no doubt but thou will prove a good proficient to thine own profit, and the good of all thy neighbours.*

But be sure thou have an accurate and ready head, a good memory, and an active and nimble hand, together with resolution and boldness, yet careful and vigilant, not rash nor hasty; if thou wantest these qualifications, thou art not fit to administer physick, much less to perform any chirurgical operation. The signs of all diseases and sorances, I have set down before the cures; be sure to get them ready in thy mind, before thou offer to practise; for it is preposterous to be learning, when thou shouldest be practising. And to make thee prompt and ready in the Arts, it is good for thee to go with some one that doth practise, (if there be any near to thee) and see how he gives medicines, and performs his chirurgical operations, and observe the event, it will much embolden and prompt thee, when thou art to act thy self. Forget not this premonition, but premeditate on

Col-

it, and what elſe is requiſite and neceſſary for thy Calling, ſo go on chearfully, and the Lord give a bleſſing to thy labours.

When thou art called to a ſick beaſt, be ſure to take good heed of theſe ſigns following, for they are very bad; and many times death follows in a ſhort time; yea, ſometimes immediately.

Firſt, if the beaſts mouth be cold within, and his lips begin to be pale and lank, death is near at hand.

Secondly, his eyes ſunk down into his head, with a ghaſtly look, and a ſharp-ſented breath, not one of theſe eſcapes.

Thirdly, the horns being very cold, and the beaſt careleſs, not taking notice of any thing, death.

Fourthly, the beaſt lying along on the ground groaning, and if you raiſe him up to ſit, he fall down again careleſly, preſent death.

Fifthly, if thou put fine hay, graſs, or the tops of oats between his jaw-teeth; if he eat it not, a bad ſign, and few recover.

Sixthly, His noſe dry and ſoft, a bad ſign.

There are more ſigns of death, which I will not inſert here, but where I treat of the Diſeaſes, unto which they are appropriated.

Good ſigns are, dew drops on the top of the beaſts noſe, his mouth warm, his eyes full as in health, his horns warm, ſitting as in health, though ſick, the belly not ſwoln, if he piſs or dung being walked, if he chew and eat ſuch meat as is put into his mouth, or between his jaw-teeth, all theſe are good ſigns.

But if he once chew the Cud, then he is ſafe for that time, if his diſeaſe be acute; but not ſo in chro-

nical

vical diseases, which are of long continuance, as I will shew in their due places. But observe these well, and thou wilt hardly fail in giving judgment of recovery, or death.

M. H.

Ague

Ague in *Calves*, or other Cattle.

THE cauſe of this diſeaſe, is cold and wet ſitting in their houſes, alſo ſitting on much hot dung, and having the cold wind blowing on them through a door, or open wall. But for thoſe that are in the fields abroad, the onely cauſe, is, the intemperature of the Air, being now very hot, and anon very cold: So that the cattle are firſt chaft with heat, and preſently chill'd with cold; And this unequal temper ſtops the veins and pipes of the liver, whereby its natural opperation is hindred, and breedeth raw un-concocted juice, whereby the conſtitution of the Body is altered, and that is the cauſe of this Ague or Feaver in Cattle.

The ſigns are, watering of their eyes, and heavineſs of their heads, which they will hang down, and alſo dribling at their mouths, their veins beating with great heat over all their bodies, (ſaith *Maſcall.*) But in all my Thirty years practice, I have ever found them hang down their heads, their eyes look dim and wateriſh, their mouths colder then ordinary, their bodies

lank and lennow, and cold withall, refuſing to eat, or ſuck if Calves.

The Cure.

If they be Calves of a good Age, and at graſs, then let them blood under the Taile, *viz.* in the vein on the under ſide the Taile, four inches from the Rump, and give to each calfe half a pint of water, wherein is boiled one good handful of Colewort leaves, chopt very ſmall, and one peny-worth of Salit-oyl, and a ſpoonful of Salt, give this quantity to each calfe three mornings together faſting, and walk them gently half an hour, and let them not drink in two hours. If you want Cole-wort leaves, then take in their place a good handful of the leaves and roots of plantine, and uſe them as the other: Alſo change their paſture, drive them to ſome place where they may have young and tender heath to eat, and ſweet and open Air, if you have not heath, then let them have freſh graſs, but not too ranke, for that is not ſo good.

If your calves be young and ſuck, then give them the foreſaid Medicine at night after their ſucking an hour or more. But looſe no blood in this caſe, but make their houſe clean, and give them clean ſtraw; for fear by the heat of their dung, and ſmell thereof, they get the Flux in their bellies; which in this caſe will be worſe to cure then the other diſeaſe. In the day time put them out of doors into ſome fair cloſe, or yard till night, and remember to give your drench three dayes together and it helpeth, often proved.

Of

Of the Feaver in great Cattle.

THe cauſes of this more dangerous feavers, are the ſame as before, onely there is a greater flux of raw humors ingendred, by heat and cold intemperately mixt.

The Signs.

The ſigns of this Feaver are, his eyes wax hollow, and are dropping, his head lumpiſh and heavie, his mouth foming and lavering, and drawing long his breath, with pain and much groaning, and ſome time he will ſigh.

The Cure.

To cure this diſeaſe, you are to keep him a day and a night without meat or drink, the next morning draw a little blood in the vein under the Taile, then about an hour after, you ſhall give him thirty ſmall Trunchions of Coleworts, ſodden in Salit oyl, and ſalt fiſh water, and make him to ſwallow it, do this five mornings together faſting, and give him the tender branches of Lintile peaſe, Olive branches or buds of the vine, and rub or chafe and cleanſe his lips, and thrice a day give him cold water to drink, and keep him in the ſtall till he be whole and ſound, ſo ſaith *Leonard Maſcall.*

Others ſay firſt let the Beaſt blood in the neck vein, and ſave the blood in a baſon, and ſtir it well that it clot not together, then take a pint thereof, and a pint of ſtrong bear, and a pennyworth of Salit-oyl, and a good handful of plantine leaves, and as many colewort leaves, being all chopt very ſmall, ſet them on the fire and

boile them well, then take them of the fire, and being no more then blood warm, give it to the Beaſt, and walk him an hour after, and uſe him as is taught before: both theſe are very good, but my order is as followeth. Firſt I let the Beaſt blood in the vein under the Tail, then I give him a pint of reaſonable ſtrong brine, wherein is boiled a good handful of colewort leaves, or plantine leaves and roots, which of them is ſooneſt got, and ſtamped ſmall; give it blood warm, and walk him gently an hour after, if he be able, then drive him to ſome heathy land if you have it, or give him the green leaves of Hazel, or Aſh-tree leaves if you can get them, or green Cabage leaves, if he eat not, put a little at a time into his mouth between his jaw teeth, if he eat it there is good hopes: but if he drink clear running water, and eat, or but pick and chire graſs the cure is done, often proved. Give this medicine three dayes together, if need ſo require.

But here take notice of an accident, which once hapned to me in this cure, in the latter end of *April*, 1649. I was called ſix miles from home to medicine a Cow, which was deſperately ſick of a Feaver, and full of crude humors, firſt I let blood, then gave the medicine, and rowled her dowlap with a root of black Helebour; but ſhe appeared much worſe for three hours, then I gave her one quart of ſtrong beer, wherein was boiled one penyworth of long Pepper and Ginger, and one ounce of Anniſeed beaten ſmall,

and

and one penyworth of Salit oyl, this troubled her exceedingly, ſo that ſhe lay down as to dye, and the Gentleman her Maſter gave her for loſt, yet her mouth was warm, her horns hot, and dew drops did ſometime appear on her noſe: We left her laid all along and went to Dinner, which was long being many, and it Sunday; when we came forth ſhe ſate up, and looked ſomewhat better, we went to the Church to Evening prayer, that being ended we haſted to our cure, and found ſhe looked very well, we got her on foot, and found her Udder ſwoln as big as a milk-pale, which I ſcarified very well, and it run abundance of water and blood, much like to water wherein blody meat had been waſhed. I alſo rowled the udurn juſt through the skin with ſtrings of hair, in four or five places, to give the peccant humors way to iſſue forth, which run amain, ſo we gave her Oats and Hay and left her that night, and by the next morning ſhe had eaten a good part of two great Oat ſheafes, and ſome Hay, and with the loſs of her milk recovered: And at the next *Eaſter* ſhe was a gallant Beif. This I noted for thy learning, if thou have the like accident.

Of the peſtilent Feaver.

I call it the peſtilent Feaver, becauſe it is very contagious, as the Peſtilence or Murren are, and alſo to difference it from the other feavers which are more mild, and not infectious at all.

The cauſe of this violent and contagious feaver, is, the infection of the Ayr by the conta-

mination of the cold, at ſuch times as there are plenty of hot vapors: yet quickly beaten away with their cold Antagoniſt; now theſe hot and cold vapors are made contagious, or healthful by aſtral influence &c. If any will have this diſeaſe to proceed from corruption of blood, he may be pleas'd to underſtand, that nothing corrupts the blood ſo ſoon as intemperate Air, by the influence of the *malevolent* aſpects of Stars; If you ſay it comes by intemperate weather, I anſwer, the weather is cauſed by the Aſpects.

If you will have it cauſed of great wet and inundation of waters; I anſwer, great and long wet, and many flouds may cauſe a Rot in Cattle, as I ſhall declare hereafter, but not this peſtiferous diſeaſe.

The Signs.

In this ſeaver the Cattle ſtand for the moſt part under Hedges, Buſhes, or in dry ditches, with their four feet near together, and hang down their heads, and crouch ſo that their backs ſtand up, and they ſhake and quiver much in their flanks and thighs, and alſo on their ribs behind their ſhoulders; their mouths and horns intemperate, ſometime very hot, and ſoon cold again, and eateth little or nothing, then the cure is hard, and few being ſo eſcape. And truly, our common illitterate Ox leaches in *England* loſe many of this diſeaſe, for want of knowledge, and all they can ſay is, the Cattle are bewitcht.

The Cure.

Firſt divide the ſick from the whole, for one will

will infect many. Then let the ſick blood in the neck vein, let them bleed well; but ſo, as not to weaken them, remember this in all thy cures. The blood will be thin, and of a light red colour, as though it were mixt with white, and it will froath much, the more the worſe: alſo it will quickly turn to water, ſo that no ſign of blood appears but froath onely, then he is far ſpent, and hath need of ſpeed and help:

The Medicines.

Take the juice of Camomel one ounce, the juice of Rue half an ounce, and the juice of Colworts three ounces; if ye want Colworts take plantine leaves and roots, boil theſe juices in a quart of new Beer or Ale a walme or two, then take them from the fire, and put into the Beer ſo boiled, of Frankincenſe one dram, and of Caſſie one dram, being firſt deſolved in two ounces of the beſt Treacle, mix it very well together, and give it to your Beaſt being blood warm, and walk him gently half an hour after, and ſee that you keep him warm in the houſe, and keep the houſe clean and ſweet, and give the medicine three dayes together in the morning faſting: Beſides what you give the firſt time. Alſo take of *Caſtorium* one ſcruple, and of *Aſſafetida* as much, deſolve theſe in one good ſpoonful of the juice of Sage, and two ſpoonfuls of Aquevite; and with a ſpoon put it into both his ears, and ſome black wool after it, alſo tye his ears with ſome inkle, or ſuch like, to keep in the medicine, leſt with ſhaking his head he looſe it,

keep it in his ears three or four dayes, and if it be any where near to be got, then let him drink no water for two or three dayes, but that wherein Eldern Roots have been boiled, they being first cut, or beaten ſmall, for want of Eldern Roots uſe wheat bran.

Be diligent to get theſe medicines in time, and thou wilt not fail on thy cure.

Alſo thou muſt not forget to look well to thoſe that are in health, for as many as were in his company are in danger of being infected: therefore to ſecure them, give to each of them half a pint of urine, wherein a good handful of Hens dung hath been diſſolved, and ſtrained out again, and before they go from your hand, give to each beaſt one ſpoonful of Tarr, and anoint the tops of their noſes with Tarr alſo. Do this three dayes together, *Probatum eſt.*

Of the Murren.

THe cauſe of this Infectious diſeaſe is the infection of the Air, (as I found once in two Towns in *Cheſhier*, *Withinton*, and *Sithinton*, where a dark ſtinking fogg continued three dayes together, in the middle of Summer; and within one week after many of their Cattle were infected with this diſeaſe: I was called thither, and found the diſeaſe ſo predominate, that I was forc'd to go from field to field with a Lanthorn and Candle to give medicines to ſick Cattle) Alſo it is taken by ſtinking caren lying unburied, or from other infected Cattle; however it makes a quick diſpatch, for after it once be-

begins, they are dead within twenty four hours, if help be not found, therefore delay not.

The Signs.

The ancienteſt writer I read teacheth many ſigns to know this diſeaſe, which in my practice I have found to ſignifie other diſeaſes: All which I ſhall inſert in their due places, and will here ſhew what I have ever found true.

When a beaſt firſt beginneth to be ſick of this diſeaſe, his mouth will run of water, and drivel like as a hungry Maſtive, or Hound will; but ſoon after he will rattle in his throat, and draw his breath very heavily, and forſake his meat; And commonly they begin to ſwell a little before the knot of the wind-pipe, thence to the end of the jaw bone, to the Cheeks, and ſo up to their ears; ſome ſwell in the dow-lap which is eaſily cured, and ſome in other parts, as a Cow in her Udder, or the Cod of a Bull, this curable, the other difficult. When any beaſt dieth of this diſeaſe, you ſhall ſee in taking off the hide, the diſeaſe will appear in the ſwoln place under the skin, like a yallow jellie, and of a bad ſavour: but in this caſe be careful, let not him that ſleays the dead come near the quick, for fear of infection: and he that drencheth the ſick is not to come near the ſound, till he change his cloathes and waſh his drenching horn, want of this care loſeth many a beaſt that might be ſaved.

The Cure.

Firſt you muſt conſider whether your beaſt be cu-

cureable or not, which you may eaſily do: For if he be much ſwoln amongſt the veins and ſinewes in the head and throat, he is not cureable. Secondly, if he rattle in his throat, and ſtrive much for wind, not cureable. Thirdly, if he foam and froath at the mouth, and his breath ſtink, not cureable. The ſigns of death I ſhew'd at the firſt, you may have recourſe to them. Now if you find your beaſt not cureable, yet fat, or in good fleſh; then you may kill him and make uſe of the Beef, for his fleſh is good all but the ſwoln place. I have cauſed ſome dreſt, which have been ſold before the other of the ſame company were drenced.

Now for the cure, firſt if the ſickneſs be but newly begun, and there be no ſwelling nor ratling in his throat, then let him blood in the neck vein, and let him blood, till the blood that comes be thin and red, not black and thick: This done give him a quart of ſtrong beer, or Ale; wherein is boiled two ounces of *Angelica Roots*, wild Carret Roots, wild Parſnip Roots, or the Root of the Sea holm, which of theſe you can firſt get, and one ounce of Fennel-ſeed, beat your Roots and ſeeds ſmall before you boile them, and give the medicine blood warm. Then take half an inch of the Root of black *Helebory*, and put it into the corner of his dowlap that hangs at his knee, make a hole with an Awl juſt at the lower edge thereof, where the two skins ſtick together; ſcrape the black skin of the Root, before you put it into the hole, leave it in,

and

and it will cauſe the dowlap to ſwell and run of water, and ſo cleanſe his whole body. This hath been often proved with good ſucceſs.

Of all the Herbs you uſe for this diſeaſe, there is none like to *Angelica*, either the Roots or the juice of the green leaves.

If the dowlap be ſwoln already, then your cure is, to ſlit the skin and flay it on both ſides from the ſore place, ſo far as you perceive any yellow jelly, or water, or till you come to ſound fleſh, then rub and chaſe the fleſhie ſore very well, with beaten Garlick and ſalt mixt together, to the end it may draw the peccant humor out at that place, that it do not infect the whole body. The like courſe is to be taken if he ſwell under the jawes, if he do not rattle in his throat, but if he rattle or wheeſe no cure.

Some bold fool-hardy illitterate *Ox-leaches*, do flay up the skin, and pare away the corrupted fleſh, which is tolerable in the dowlap onely, not near the throat, (where commonly it firſt appears,) for if you cut a vein or ſinew you get a ſecond cure, perchance worſe then the firſt: therefore take heed, I was warned by other mens harms. Truly I never loſt any which I ſo flayed and dreſt for this diſeaſe, which were many. But whether you flay onely, or flay and cut away the bad fleſh, be ſure to put a big tent of beaten Garlick and ſalt butter into the new ſore, and ſtitch up the skin ſo that the tent may tarry in, and the matter may iſſue out. Alſo remember to blood and drench this beaſt as the other, and

you

you muſt not fail to drench all thoſe that are found, with *Angelica* if you can get it, if you cannot get *Angelica*, then uſe urine and Heus dung, as is taught for the peſtilent feaver before.

If this diſeaſe do firſt appear in a Bulls cod, he may be cured by gelding and dreſſing, Theſe are often proved. Give your Cattle meat and drink as is taught before.

Of the Garget an ill Diſeaſe.

Of this Diſeaſe I muſt amply ſpeak, and ſhew the cauſe and cure for the ſeveral kinds thereof: for there is the *Garget* of the Tongue, the *Garget* of the Throat, the *Carget* in the Maw, and the *Garget* in any out part by ſome puſh or ſtroak given.

The Garget in the Throat.

THis is cauſed by corruption of blood, which by the force of the expulſive vertue, is beaten from the vegitable parts, (where it would cauſe the peſtilent feaver) to the ſuperficies, and there cauſeth a ſwelling.

The Signs.

It commonly beginneth to ſwell under the Beaſts chops, and is at firſt like to a bladder of water; ſuch as a rotten ſheep will have, then his lips will wax thick and ſlimy, and ſwell back to his throat, and up his cheeks to his ears, as the *Murren* doth: ſome begin to ſwell in the dowlap firſt, and ſo it goeth along the throat to the cheeks and ears, and backward to the brisket and belly: And when it is ſwoln ſo big that he cannot ſtoop to eat, then he ſoon dieth; And

when

when he is dead and in fleying, the ſwoln place will appear very like the *Murren*, but that there will no bliſters ariſe between the fleſh and the skin, as doth in the *murren*: Alſo this difference is between them, that theſe eat till they are hindred by the ſwelling, and the other do not: Alſo theſe live four or five dayes, and ſome more: but the other dye within twenty four hours if remedy be not found, as I told you before.

The Cure.

If the ſwelling be but newly begun, either under the chaps, or in the dewlap; it may be quickly cured as followeth. Firſt ſlit the skin ſo long as the ſwelling is, then fley it up on both ſides till you come to ſound fleſh, then rub the ſore well with beaten Garlick and Salt, and leave a good lump of bruiſed Garlick in the ſore, on both ſides, then ſtitch up the skin gently, that it may have room to iſſue forth, and let him go to his meat as before, for the cure is done, often proved, this is my own way.

Others when they have fleyed up the skin as aforeſaid, do take fair white ſifted Aſhes of wood, and mix them with the grounds of old ſtale urine, and ſtir them well together: then alſo waſh the fleſhly ſore therewith, ſome do boil it firſt, and then waſh therewith, both wayes are very good. Then cloſe up the skin again, and anoint it with Tar and oyl mixt, or ye may lay thereon a plaiſter of Nettles bruiſed and mixt with ſalt, or a plaiſter of pitch. *Maſeall.*

But if he be much ſwoln, and you be forced

to

to fley a great breadth, then your beſt and onely cure is, when ye have plaiſtred the ſore, then to wrap it with ſome big woolin cloath to keep it warm, and if it be in winter keep him in the houſe the night ſeaſon, and drive him out in the day. This diſeaſe being much ſwoln either under the chaps, or in the dowlap and breaſt is not eaſily helpt. Yet ſome filly practitioners will tell you all will be well in a little time: But in that time it often comes to paſs that the beaſt dieth. This I have often ſeen, wherefore my adviſe is, if he be much ſwoln, and the beaſt be fat, then kill him, and caſt the infected part away, but the reſt is good meat, you may ſafely eat it, if he be not fat, then act and do your beſt to recover him.

The Garget on the Tongue.

THe *Garget* on the Tongue of a beaſt oxe, or cow, is a certain ſwelling under the root of his Tongue which will cauſe his head and face to ſwell, and to froath alſo at the mouth, he will then forſake his meat in often gulping in his throat, *&c.*

The Cure.

You muſt caſt your beaſt on ſome ſtraw for bruiſing, & then take forth his tongue, and with the point of a ſharp knife ſlit along the middle vein under an inch long, right from the root of his tongue, and there will come forth black blood and water, which cometh from the gall. Then ye ſhall rub the place with ſalt and vineger mixt,

mixt, and ſo he will recover and do well again, often proved *Maſe.*

Though this Author ſay often proved, I cannot ſay one proved. For truly I ever found this the worſt of all Gargits, but I was never cal'd to any beaſt ſick of this diſeaſe, till the tongue was ſwoln ſo big that it hung out of his mouth, and he could not eat at all; and though I uſed the means preſcribed, and cauſed the beaſt to be fed with milk, yet miſt the cure. Therefore if once a beaſts tongue be ſore, and ſwoln as aboveſaid, then my adviſe is, as in the former Gargit, for fear you looſe your labour and your beaſt. What I ſpeak in this caſe is not by hearſay, but by experience, the cure is hard and tedious.

Of the Garget in the Maw.

THe Garget in the Maw of a beaſt, Oxe or Cow, *&c.* is an ill diſeaſe, and ſome very hard to cure.

The Sign and cauſe.

It is a ſwelling in the beaſts belly, cauſed by eating green or dry Corn, and drinking much water after his great glut of Corn. It is alſo cauſed by eating many Crabs, or Acorns; or browſing, and feeding much on green Oak-leaves, and buds in *May* or *June.* Now let me ſpeak to each of theſe a part, as I have found by experience.

If your Cattle eat much Oak-brouce in the ſpring, when it hath young leaves on it; it will lye undigeſted in the paunches, and thence goeth

eth into the ſtomack, where it ſhould be digeſted and made ſmall even as the dung which they avoid: but there it drieth and baketh together, ſo hard that it cannot eaſily be cut a ſunder when the beaſt is dead. Neither can it be mollified with medicine, but with his heat and drineſs, burneth and drieth all thoſe ſmall infolded skins; then nature ceaſeth to work, having loſt her tools, and the fabrick ſoon falls. The green leaves of yew are of the ſame nature, if much of them be eaten.

Alſo if your Cattle eat many Crabs, they will ſet their Teeth on edge, and then they will ſwallow them whole, and fill their paunches ſo full as they can hold, and there they lye and rot, and ſo deſtroy the beaſt: For, into the ſtomack they cannot come, neither is there room for theſe unbruiſed bodies to enter in amongſt theſe weak and tender skins. And the like may be ſaid of Acorns, for if they eat many of them and ſwallow them whole: as commonly they do when their Teeth are edged with Crabs; Then they ſprit and gnaw in their Mawes, and few eſcape death.

And if they do chew them well and ſwallow none whole, yet by long eating thereof, and little or no graſs, they will dry and harden in their ſtomacks, as is ſaid of the green leaves before.

Alſo there is a Garget in the Maw by eating green or dry corn, which may cauſe your Cattle to dye, if they be not carefully looked into.

The

The Cure.

Take a good quantity of whole Muſtard-ſeed, and mix it with ſtrong Wine, or Ale, and give it to the beaſt. Another, chop and then bruiſe ſmall a good handful of Camomile, and then mix it with Wine, and give it to the beaſt.

Another, take a handful of Juniper crops or berries, cut them, and then bruiſe them all ſmall: then mix it with wine and give it. Another, take penyrial, Rocket, and garden mint, of a like quantity, ſtamp them together, then put to it a pint of Wine or Ale, and let it ſtand cloſe covered all night, on the morrow ſtrain it, and give it the beaſt. Another, take a good handful of the leaves and roots of Avance, waſh them, and then lay them to ſoak all night in Wine or ſtrong Ale, then on the morrow ſtamp them, and then ſtrain them, and ſo give it the beaſt. All theſe remedies are found good to digeſt, and alſo for the cleanſing of the maw ſaith *Maſcal.*

Theſe medicines though they are good, yet ſome of them are hard to get; others long in preparing. I uſe the firſt, to which I make this addition as followeth.

Firſt I bruiſe the muſtard-ſeed, but not ſmall; then two or three good ſpoonfuls of it, I put one ounce of Salit oyl, and as much treacle; and I put theſe in a quart of ſtrong Beer, or Ale, when it is new and working in the veſſel, if it may be got ſo; or the neweſt I can get, mix it well together, and give to your beaſt, to each ſick beaſt this much. This you muſt give many

dayes together as you ſee need, for, it is not once, or twice that will ſerve: If the diſeaſe come by eating green oake browſe, Acorns, or Crabs; for, as by long eating thereof, they are brought to this ſpoiled condition: So by Adminiſtring phyſick often, they muſt be recovered, if at all. I have known ſome dye of this diſeaſe (cauſed by green oake leaves,) when this medicine had digeſted, the dry and hard ſubſtance in the ſtomack, two or three inches round about the edges, and cauſed the beaſt to ſcowre, yet all the middle remained hard: and the many fouldes of skin therein dryed, and dead. If this diſeaſe be cauſed by eating oake browſe, Acorns, or Crabs, let your Cattle have water at pleaſure, for want thereof haſtens their death, *&c.* But, if your Cattle get the Garget, or do ſwell by eating green Corn, either in the blade, or in the ears before it be ripe: Then give them neither meat nor water till their ſwelling aſſwage; but walk them gently in ſome fair field or lane, and give them the medicine if you pleaſe, *Probatum eſt.*

If your Cattle, either Oxe, Cow, or any of that kind; yea, Horſe or Sheep, do by chance break into your field of dry Corn, or to your ricks of Corn, or threſht Corn in your Barn, eſpecially Barley; Then give them the medicine, but very little water to your beaſts, or Horſes, for they will drink till they burſt their mawes: when they have walked and dunged once or twice, let them drink the more. Taking this courſe,

courſe, I never failed of my cure. For eating green or dry Corn, whether Oxe, Cow, Horſe or ſheep: but I let ſheep drink their fill.

Sheep cured of this Diſeaſe.

Once I was called by a Gentlemon to medicine Sheep for this diſeaſe, there were four dead, and one in dying, and twenty more ſick, and like to dye. The cauſe of their ſickneſs was not known, ſome ſaid they had eaten ſome poyſonous herbs, others ſaid bewitched, *&c.* But this gave me no ſatisfaction, I ſlit the belly of one open, and found the maw exceeding full of Barley peales: Then I ſaid it was by eating Barley that the ſheep were ſick, the anſwer was, that they had deſtroyed much in the cocks, and had been a week in the Eddiſh, which was not raked nor gleaned. This by long eating Barley ears, their mawes were filled with the chaff, which remained there, when the Corn was digeſted and gone through them. I gave the foreſaid medicine to the twenty ſick ſheep, to each ſheep a quarter of a pint, and they all recovered and did well. So they that were thought to be worth no more then the skins would yield, were within one week after worth Six pound the ſcore. This I note for thy learning, and incouragement, if the like accident happen, *&c.*

Of the windy Garget.

THis is a ſubſtance of wind between the fleſh and the skin, which raiſeth all the fleſh in ſmall bliſters, and bladders; ſuch as deceiful Butchers uſe to raiſe their meat with, to make

it appear more plump and fair in the eyes of the buyer. This wind raiſeth the fleſh, and puffs up the skin ſo faſt that you may ſee it move, as though ſomething were creeping under the skin: and if you rub it with your hand it will rattle like a bladder of wind; and when it is cut open, it appears no otherwiſe but as beif or veale blown up with wind: and therefore I call it the windy Garget, it is a diſeaſe I have not heard of, nor ever ſee but once, it was a Cow to which I was fetch't ſix miles, in which time the diſeaſe had ſpread it ſelf all over one ſide, from the ſhoulder (where it began) to the Flank and Loyns, and ſtill went on faſt.

The Cure.

Firſt I ſlit the skin in many places round about the edges of the ſwelling, then raiſed it up with my finger; and put into the ſores bruiſed garlick and ſalt, to draw out the wind and ſtop the riſing, and as any place aroſe we made inciſion, and put in the ſame as before. There was fetch't an other Ox-leech alſo, and he thought the cauſe of this windy ſwelling was a ſubſtance of water lying in her upper belly under her heart, and deſired licence to make an iſſue between two ribs: which being granted he did, and there came forth blood and water a ſmall quantity. But whether his cure, or mine did the work I know not, but the Cow recovered and did well, and that gave us both content.

Of the Springs in Cattle

THe cauſe of this diſeaſe is blood offending in quantity, and having no other evacuation, openeth the veins in the Arſe-gut, and iſſueth into the drought, and ſo into the ſmall guts, and ſtirreth up heat and wind, and ſtopeth the fundament, ſo that the beaſt doth not dung at all, or but very little. The ſigns of this diſeaſe are. His belly will ſwell much, he will ſtrike his head backwards to his belly, and ſtamp with his feet, and covet much to dung, yet do little, and that mixt with clotted blood.

The Cure is.

Firſt you muſt take forth his dung, as far as you can reach with your hand, do it gently for fear of hurting the great gut: Then with a great pipe and a bladder, put a quart of warm Wine and moulten butter into his fundament, juſt as you give a Cliſter to a man; and hold a handful of rags, or ſoft hay thereto, to keep it in a good while. When that comes out, put in half a pint of the juice of Plantine and knot-graſs, and keep it in as long as you can, do this twice a day for three dayes together. And once a day give him this medicine following. Take plantine a handful, knot-graſs as much, and Shepherds purſ half a handful, beat them very ſmall, then put them in a quart of ſtrong Beer or Ale, ſtrain out the herbs, and give the beer to your beaſt with a horn.

But if the ſwelling do not yet fall, then give your beaſt an ounce of Anniſeed beaten to

powder, and one head of Garlick pil'd and bruiſed, both boiled in a quart of good Ale, do this three or four mornings together faſting, and walk him gently.

Swelling of a Beaſt, Oxe, or Cow, &c. by eating of a Tine worm. Swelling by eating venomous Herbs, or any poyſonous graſs. Alſo ſwelling by eating the Conoth *worm.*

SWelling of a beaſt by eating of a Tine worm is a ſore diſeaſe, for they will ſwell as big as the skin will hold. And if remedy be not found, they will dye within twenty and four hours. This worm is a ſmall red creature, and round in ſhape, it hath many feet, and is ſomewhat bigger then a hogs louſe, and doth creep amongſt the graſs all the ſummer.

The *Conoth* worm, is a black worm, with many ſhort legs, ſomewhat longer then half a rye corn, and her body about a finger long, ſhe hath many black hairs thinly ſcattered all over her, alſo, ſhe hath two eyes almoſt as big as a mouſe: and if you touch her, ſhe will ſprent, and ſtraight hold up her head, and look you in the face, as though ſhe would leap at you. In her body is a yellow poyſonous ſubſtance, like to the quitter that firſt comes out of a boyle: of which if any beaſt eat he ſwelleth, and in twenty four hours dieth, if remedy be not found.

Now becauſe by all theſe poyſons the Cattle ſwell exceedingly, and there is no ſign to know of which it is, neither can I give a true account whether it be cauſed by any of the three.

There-

Therefore I ranke them altogether, and will preſcribe one excellent remedy for all theſe poyſons, and others alſo.

The Cure.

Take Wormwood one handful, Rue half a handful, plantine leaves two handful, Mugwort a handful, and wild Carret leaves a handful, and half a handful of feather-few, beat all theſe, or ſo many of them as you can get in a morter very ſmall, then put them in a pint of urine, ſtir it well together, and ſtrain out the juice exceeding hard: then put to this juice a quart of ſtrong Beer or Ale, and boile it till a quarter of it be conſumed, then take it from the fire, and diſſolve in it one ounce of the beſt Treacle, and two heads of Garlick, finely pilled clove by clove, and beaten very ſmall, and half an ounce of Mirrh in powder, mix all theſe well together with the Ale, and being blood warm give it to the beaſt, and walk him gently an hour after, and let him not eat for an hour and half after, do this two, or three mornings together faſting. Others uſe for eating of all poyſonous herbs, and for eating the field ſpider alſo, whereby a beaſt ſwelleth) To give the juice of plantine and wild carrets by equal porportion, give it with a little vineger. Alſo the juice of mugwort mixt with Ale or Beer and given, others give of Clevers or gooſe-graſs ſtampt and ſtrained, and given, it is a ſpecial remedy againſt the venom of the field ſpider and others alſo.

Alſo the Garden Tanſey ſtampt and ſtrained

and

and given with Wine, or the ſeeds of the great Cow-thiſtle dried, and made into powder, and given with Wine, or the roots thereof boiled in Wine and given.

Likewiſe Garlick ſtampt together with Ale or Beer and given. Any of theſe are good alone to be given to a beaſt, when he is ſwoln by eating of any venomous thing. And if you take of ſome herbs two parts together, it will then be ſtronger & take more effect: but in this caſe uſe them with diſcretion, even as you ſee cauſe.

Crowling, or crying of the Guts, and fretting thereof in Cattle: more properly the Trenches.

THe cauſe of this diſeaſe is much Cattar or Rume, falling down from the head upon the Liver: ſo infeebling the natural heat thereof, that it is not able to concoct the juice of the meat, ſent thither by the ſtomack: but leteth it paſs crude and raw into the veins. And thus the whole body is filled with raw juice, which falling on the guts cauſeth the Trenches.

The ſigns thereof are, much rumbling in the beaſts belly: and crying of the guts. Alſo a flux and ſcowring.

The Cure.

Take five Sypreſs apples, with ſo may gall nuts, with old wheat the weight of both the other two, then beat them well altogether, and put it into three pints of red Wine, and give the beaſt by even proportion thereof four mornings: and ye ſhall not forget to put thereunto (if you can get them) lentile peaſe, of mints,

and

Piſſing of blood called Meand-water.

This diſeaſe is gotten by ſome ſtrain, or other hurt in the Reins of the back, whereby they are ſo weakned, that they are not able to diſtill the watery ſubſtance of blood, ſent thither from the liver, but the ſucking veins draw it thence, while it is yet raw, like blood and water mixt: or like water wherein bloody fleſh hath been waſhed, and ſo the water pipes ſend it to the bladder, and thence it deſcends to the ſpout.

The ſigns are the colour of the urine.

The Cure.

Take of ſharp Tanners owze, before any leather come in it, with the powder made of old *Martlemas* Bief that is lean, mix and ſtir them well together, and give the beaſt, this is good and well proved. And the juice of madder given with honied water is good. Theſe and many more are taught by *Maſcal.*

But I uſe theſe two following, which never fail if taken in time.

Take of Bolearmonick beaten to powder one ounce, and one handful of the herb called Sundew, or, *Roſa-ſolis*, and beat it ſmall, and put theſe two into a quart of new butter-milk, hot out of the churn, and give it to your beaſt in the morning faſting, three mornings together, it is a preſent remedy often proved, not written before.

The beſt of all remedies.

Take one ounce of Iſing-glaſs, unwrap it, and chop it ſmall, then put it into a pottle of good

good new milk, and boile it till half the milk be wasted, then give it to your beast in the morning fasting, blood warm, do this three mornings together and it helpeth, often proved, and in desperate cases.

The herb called Sun-dew, or *rosa-solis*, is a little low herb, growing in boggs, and mossie base land: the flowers of it grow on small streams about two inches high, and hang at the top of it on bunch, much like the buttons of a band-string: and are in colour white and red mixt. The leaves are about the breadth of ones little finger nail, at the brodest end, and narrowest at the stalk, they are of a red colour mixt with green: and full of small hairs, and have a dewie-moisture (much like to oyl) alwayes on them; especially when the Sun shines hot and clear, and they lye on the earth except, grass, or moss held them up. They are in their prime in *June*, and *July*, gather them in one of these months, dry them in the shadow, and keep them for winter, pull them up by the stalks, and put them in a dish, for fear you loose the dew on them which is of great vertue.

Isling-glass, and bole-armonick you may have of any *Apothicary*.

Dew-bolne in Cattle.

THis disease in Oxe, Cow, or other beast, is swelling in the body as much as the skin may hold, this is very dangerous for bursting: it is gotten by eating of the Trefoyl grass in a dewy-morning, (as some say.) But I am not of their mind:

mind : for I conſtantly ſee the contrary, in Cattle that eat great ſtore of this graſs and ſwell not: alſo others that have very little thereof and yet ſwell, I rather think it to be cauſed by eating ſome poiſonous herb or graſs, except the cattle feed in very ranke ground before it have been well nipt with froſt: in which caſe they will ſwell exceedingly, if the ſwelling be not cauſed ſo. Then there is no difference to be found between this ſwelling, and that of eating ſome poiſonous thing; for in both there is great ſtore of wind between the great panch and the back ſo, that ſometimes the hollow above the flank, will be ſwoln above the back bone; if the wind be in the hollow of the belly, and not in the great panch it will ſwell exceeding high, ſo that by preſſing it with your hand, you may perceive it to be in the body : for, on the right ſide near to the loin, you may preſs hard with your hand, and feel the great panch hard, and the skin and fleſh puft up about it, which would not be if the wind were onely in the great panch.

The Cure.

Some do chaſe and drive him ſoftly up and down to make him to dung, if that do not help, then ye muſt rake him and take forth his dung, if that ſerve not, then they ſtrike a hole with a knife in the hollow part of his back above his flank, and there let out the wind with a quill, and ſo he will recover again : alſo give him rue, or garden tanzey, ſtampt with Wine or Ale to drink, or give him a quart of verjuice, *Maſcal.*

But

But my way of Cure is:

Firſt I rake him and take forth his dung, as far as I can reach with my bare arm, and this I do with good heed for fear of hurting the great gut, then I rub the upper part of the gut, towards the back-bone with ſalt, and ſo drive him ſoftly up and down half an hour: if he break wind and dung there is good hope of a cure. If he continue ſick and ſwell ſtill, and I perceive a great ſubſtance of wind to be betwixt his body and the great panch and his bowels; Then I take a ſharp launcet in my right hand, and with my left hand preſs down the beaſts ſwoln flank cloſe to the loin on the right ſide, and if it be poſſible thruſt my four fingers under the edge of the loin: Then thruſt your lancet cloſe to your fingers, with the point ſtraight forwards as though you would croſs over the beaſts body, between the gues and the loins: thruſt or ſtrike your lancet ſo deep till the wind puff out, then put in a big quill, and ſtitch it to the skin, one half in and the other out, ſo that the wind may have free paſſage to iſſue out, and let it remain ſo till the beaſt be well. Alſo give your beaſt every morning one pint of good Ale, and one head of garlick ſtampt, four or five dayes together. Now if the wind that comes out ſtink much, and this remedy help not: then make uſe of the medicines for eating poiſonous herbs, preſcribed before. But before you give medicines, or looſe out the wind, repair to the ſigns of death, and recovery: and conſider whether your beaſt be

cure-

curable or not. Alſo be careful with your lancet for fear of cutting the fat, and kidneys on the loin: or the guts that lye below it on the right ſide, Alſo the great panch on the left ſide. Reader be diligent to find the cauſe of ſwelling in Cattle, for a little miſtake here looſeth the cure. If Cattle ſwell by eating young graſs in meadows, or any other mawn land, then walk them ſoftly till they dung and they quickly aſwage.

Blain on the tongue of a beaſt.

THe Blain on the tongue of a beaſt, is a certain bladder growing above the root of his tongue againſt the pipe, ſaith *Maſcal*. But I never found any bladder ſtnt on each ſide the tongue, near the root thereof.

The cauſe of this diſeaſe is great chafing, and heat of the ſtomack: whereby (as ſome judge) it doth ſtill grow and increaſe by more heat, for commonly it cometh in the Summer, and not in the Winter, *Maſcal*.

But in all my practice I found this diſeaſe to be moſt frequent in the ſpring, and Autum, very rarely in ſummer or winter. And for the cauſe thereof (though *Maſcal* tell me) it is chafing, and faſt driving, and for want of water. I am not ſatisfied therein: for but once this forty years did I ſee a labouring Oxe, or drift beaſt have this diſeaſe, neither for want of water: but for the moſt part it comes to Cowes and other Cattle in *March*, and *April*, and the firſt half of *May*: when they labour not, nor are

driven, and had fair ſpring water at pleaſure; beſides ſtanding pooles and ditches: which makes me think Mr. *Maſcal* found not the cauſe of this diſeaſe. Now I judge the cauſe to be, either by eating or drinking ſome poiſonous thing, which poyſon being over-maſtered by the natural balſom of the beaſts body, is forced by the expulſive vertue to the thin and weak parts of the internal skin: As the ſides of the tongue near the wind pipe, the Arſe gut, the kidneys, and ſmall guts. In theſe parts it will riſe on bliſters, and bladders full of wind and yellowiſh water: and if remedy be not ſoon found, death followeth immediately.

The Signs.

If it be on his tongue, he will blow hard, and hold open his mouth, his eye-browes will ſwell, and his eyes run of water. If he be far ſpent his eyes will be cloſed with the ſwelling of the browes and lids thereof. If it be in the belly or hinder parts, then will the fundament ſwell, and the flanks: but the ſureſt ſigns are, ſwelling of the eye-browes, the eyes running of water, and the loud and troubleſom breathing.

The Cure.

Firſt caſt your beaſt, then take forth his tongue, hold it in your left hand, and with your right hand break the bladders you find at the root thereof, near the wind-pipe, on each ſide thereof. The bliſters, or bladders will be as big as a little egg, if you cannot break them between your finger and your thumb, then cut them with

a ſharp ſhort knife: or, prick them through with a bodkin, and looſe out the offending matter. But take heed of cutting too deep, for ſpoiling the beaſts tongue: Then waſh his tongue and mouth with vineger and ſalt, or with urine, and make him ſwallow a new laid egg-ſhell and all together, and he will quickly recover. But remember to walke your beaſt ſoftly half an hour after, often proved.

When this diſeaſe is in the arſe-gut, then they uſe to put up their hand, and break the bliſters, and rub it with ſalt, and ſo ſome recover.

When it is within his body on the loins, and kidneys, then they caſt the beaſt on his back, and tumble him too and fro, thereby to break the bliſters. But there is one ſhort, and ſure cure for all theſe, which never failed me, it is this, as followeth: when you come to a beaſt that is riſen on, in any of the places aforeſaid, then take a ſharp pointed knife, or lancet, and let the beaſt blood in the vein under the Taile, a ſhaftment from the rump, and let him be walked gently till his ſwelling aſſwage. If he bleed overmuch, you may quickly ſtay the blood, by laying thereon the ſpungious duſty-matter that doth fill a duſt-ball, or puffin; you may find many of them in old untilled lands that are ſandy; or you may tye hates fur in the knot of a ſhoo-thred, or another ſmall ſtring, and lay the knot on the vein, and tye it faſt till it ceaſe bleeding, this muſt be done with diſcretion.

Milting of a beast.

THis is a very sore accident for a beast, and many dye thereof: It is breaking, or hurting of the milt. It may be broaken or hurt with some blow, or sore stripe, (with goad or staff) or by a push with the horn of another beast, on his side, which makes him to faint and fall down, yea, many dye by a great blow along the side, when their bellies are full.

The signs of this grief are, he will suddenly lye down in driving, if ye stop never so little. But when any shall so lye down, ye shall not raise him up suddenly again, but ye shall then turn him, and lay him on the other side, and so let him rest a while, to be refreshed again.

The cure is.

Take of green Ash-tree bark one pound, shave, or scarpe off the outmost dry rind, beat the rest in a morter very small: then put to it a quart of strong Ale, and let it be close covered for one hour, then strain out the Ale and give your beast to drink, do this three or four mornings together, and he will do well, if the milt be not broken, if it be he is not cureable.

Want of digestion in Cattle.

WHen a beast doth not digest his meat, there is a rawness in his stomack, which is known by his often belching, and his guts make a crowling, his eyes will be full of water, his nerves and sinues will be hard and stiff; because he doth not use to rub or lick himself.

The

The Remedies.

Take nine pints of warm water, and thirty colewort leaves a little boiled, mix them with ſome vineger, and ſo make him to ſwallow it down, and all day after ye ſhall let him eat nothing but that. Alſo ſome do give unto the beaſt three ounces of beaten garlick in a pint of Wine or more, and then do drive him ſomewhat faſt a good while after, uſe this three or four mornings faſting.

Barbes in a beaſts mouth.

THe barbes in a beaſts mouth, are certain little teats growing in the ſides of his mouth, and every beaſt hath them. But they hurt not till they grow big and long, and then they trouble him much, by coming between his teeth and under his tongue, thereby hindering him for chewing his meat. The ſigns are, his bad and ill ſavoured eating, alſo the teats, or chags (as ſome call them) are long, very big, and of a blewiſh colour; eſpecially thoſe in the narrow part of his mouth behind his lips: for thoſe will be very big, and long, lying under his tongue, and of colour very black.

The cure is.

Firſt cauſe the beaſts head to be holden faſt, then put your finger between the beaſts lips, turn the edge of the lower lip outward, and with a ſharp pair of ſhears, or ſciſers, clip away theſe black and blew teats cloſe to the skin, but cut not the skin: Then rub the place with ſalt, and in a day or two he will be well, proved.

If the beaſt have not the barbs nor flux, and do not eat his meat well, then give him the juice of garlick and onions with ſalet oyl, ho'd up his head and pour it into his noſtrils: do this three mornings together, and he will be more deſirous to eat.

Pallet of a beaſts mouth inflamed.

THis grievance doth ſo trouble a beaſt that he cannot well eat his meat, he will ſigh often times, ſtanding and weighing more on the one ſide, then on the other. The remedy is, ye muſt laſt him, and then race, or ſcarifie him on the pallet of his mouth, and make him there to bleed well. Then ye ſhall give him of red fitches without huskes, mixt with green leaves, or ſome other herbs, but give him no dry meat, till he be through whole thereof, ſaith *L. M.*

This cure pleaſeth not me. Firſt, becauſe the pallet is a tender thing, and being cut or hurt doth not heal of a long time. Secondly, a beaſt is not a reaſonable creature, neither can he be held faſt by reaſon of his great ſtrength: Alſo his mouth is deep, and a knife or lancet ſharp; and his throat and wind-pipe near: which being cut are ſpoiled, or if a vein be cut the fountain of blood very hard to be ſtaied. And in the third place the paſſage to the palate is narrow, and it cannot be ſeen perfectly: Therefore either the acting hand, or the beaſts mouth is ſure to be ſpoiled.

My cure is, To waſh the beaſts palate, and his mouth, and the root of his tongue with the whey

whey of an Allom poſſet, as hot as I can abide my hands in it. To do this, tye a bundle of linnen raggs to the end of a ſtick, or ſplent made for the purpoſe: and let them hang like a fringe over the end thereof, to the end you hurt not the beaſts mouth, do this three dayes together: Then waſh other three daye: with white Wine vineger, and the juice of plantine, this a perfect cure, and well aproved.

The pallate fallen.

This is a bad ſorance, and hard to be cured.

The ſigns are.

The beaſt will take meat and chew it, but he cannot looſe it down, and it will lye on great lumps in the ſides of his mouth between his teeth and his cheeks, then he will offer to bite graſs, but cannot his mouth being full before, and if you take all clean out of his mouth, then will he eat freely till it be full again, and then ceaſe.

To cure this ſorance, you muſt make a piece of wood like to a great ſpoon, with a handle of a foot long, and as big as your finger: the bit thereof muſt be two inches broad, and made ſmooth as a ſpoon. Then cauſe the beaſt to be held faſt, and take forth his tongue with your left hand and hold it faſt: then let ſome one anoint the round ſide of your ſpoon-bit with pepper and muſtard made with white Wine vineger; Then with your ſpoon in your right hand, being thus anointed, apply the medicine to the pallet of his mouth which you ſhall ſee hang

down towards his throat, and thruſt it up to the end of the wind-pipe, and hold it there a little while; then looſe his tongue, and take forth your ſpoon, and let him reſt half a day: Then look in his mouth again, and if the pallet do ſtill hang down, then dreſs your ſpoon as is taught before, and put up the pallet three or four times if need be, and waſh his throat very well with ſtrong white Wine vineger and pepper, proved.

If thou be a learner and knoweſt not this member in a beaſt, then repair to ſome Butcher when he ſlaugtereth a beaſt, and he will ſhew thee the pallet of the mouth, what it is: and how it covereth the top of the wind-pipe when the meat goeth down, and moveth to and fro, as the beaſt taketh his wind.

Act not before thou underſtand.

Diſeaſes of the eyes.

Haw in the eye.

THis is a ſinewous ſubſtance of fleſh and skin, growing in the corner of his eye next his noſe, and every beaſt and horſe hath it: It doth ſupport and hold the eye in the right place, and as the beaſt doth ſtir his eye it moveth over it, and is very uſeful, yet growing big and hard it doth not hurt but deſtroy the eye: if remedy be not ſoon found, if the hawes offend, ye may know by theſe ſigns, firſt if his eye be ſore and inflamed, and have not been hurt by ſtripe or otherwayes, it is like the haw doth offend. Secondly, if the haw appear big, and the upper edge thereof be black farr on, alſo if ye ſee it

rub

rub hard on the eye, then it is certain it doth offend.

The Cure.

For this cure ye muſt have a good inciſion needle, with three ſquare; or broad point, let it be three inches long, and ſo big, that a thred of two or three fold may follow it: it were good to have two of them, and keep them clean and ſharp. When you go to uſe them, put double thred in them both: Then cauſe your beaſt to be holden faſt, whether it be Horſe, Oxe or Cow: And with the one take up the higher eye-lid, but ſtitch not to deep, and tie it to his horn, or a Horſe to his bridle: ſo that the eye may ſtand open. Then with the other needle take up the haw, thruſting the needle through it, a quarter of an inch from the edge thereof: ſo having drawn the needle through, that you may pull up the haw with the thred, having both the ends in your hand; Then with a ſharp knife or ſciſers pare away the black and hard edge of the haw, a little above a quarter of an inch deep in the middle, and ſo leſs towards the ends: let the piece you take of be one inch long, or leſs as you ſee need. This done, looſe down the eye-lid that was tyed up, and have ready a diſhful of fair water, which ſup into your mouth, and with both your hands hold open the eye, and ſpout in the water by a little at a time, to waſh the blood clean away: ſo looſe the beaſt and he ſhall do well. Now if there be a film, or web grown over the eye (as oft there doth by the rubing of the

the haw) then you are to uſe the medicine for the web in the eye, as it is taught hereafter.

Web in the eye.

THis ſorance is a thick fil which covereth the eye, either all or ſome part of it: ſome of theſe are white, ſome red, and ſome black: They may be cauſed by rheum falling from the brain, and then they are white; if the cauſe be a ſtripe, or other hurt, they are firſt red, and after that blackiſh.

The remedies are.

Take white ſalt, and wrap it in a linnen cloath, and then rake it in the hot embers, and burn it, then beat it to ſmall powder, and with a gooſe quill blow thereof into the eye, and then hold your hand thereon a while, and ye ſhall ſee it water, and thereupon amend. Alſo the juice of the herb dragon to anoint the eye, is good againſt the web therein. And the juice of the wild lettice doth the like.

Alſo for a ſore eye in a beaſt, ye ſhall ſpurt Beer therein, or chew the leaves of ground ivy, and drop it into his eye. And the juice thereof in like manner mixt with a little powder of Ginger. So far *Leonard Maſcal.* But I approve of *Markhams*, as followeth.

Firſt let the beaſt blood in the temple veins, then take an egg and open it in the crown, and put out half the white, then fill it up again with ſalt, and then roaſt it in the hot embers ſo long and ſo hard, that you may beat it to a fine powder, which done, diſſolve ſome of that powder

in

in a ſpoonful of the water of Eye bright, and a ſpoonful of the juyce of houſe leek, and with the ſame waſh the beaſts eyes twice or thrice a day, and it is a preſent cure.

For a ſtroke in the Eye.

TO cure this ſore, ye ſhall take of the juyce of Centory herb, and mix it with a little honey, and therewith anoint his eye. Alſo make a plegit of fine flax anoint it with the medicine, and lay it plaiſter way on the beaſts eye, and make it faſt for being ſhaken off: if it be in the ſummer, anoint the outſide of your plaiſter with Tarr, to keep away bees, and flies, this is a good cure.

Alſo for a ſtroke in the eye, ye ſhall take the crumbs of wheaten bread or other; and then ſoke it a little in roſe water, or vineger, and ſo lay it to his eye and it will help. But if the eye be ſwoln or inflamed, then take Southren-wood and bruiſe it with a little vineger and lay it to. Alſo the juice of pimper-nell is good againſt all griefs of the eye, or to be mixt with other things. Alſo againſt watering of Beaſts eyes, as oft-times they will run of water. The remedy is to lay on browes or eye-lids the meal of dryed Barley, tempered with water and honey; Alſo the ſeeds of wild parſnips, or the juice of wild dayſies mixed with honey, and ſo laid on or anointed therewith: which is good againſt any pain of the eyes. Then anoint it all over with Tarr and oyl mixt for fear of bees or flyes coming to the honey, *Leon. Maſc.*

My

My Cure.

For the web, pearl, film or cloud in the eye of Horſe or other beaſt I uſe the remedies following, which never failed me: neither will fail thee, if thou be diligent in applying them.

Firſt I let the beaſt blood in the eye-veins below the eyes, then with a gooſe quill I blow into his eyes the fine powder of burnt Egg-ſhells, and hold the in-ſide of my hand over the eye a little while to keep it in. Then have ready a ſalve made of brown Suger-candy, and ſweet butter without ſalt, well beaten together: put the bigneſs of a common field peaſe of this ſalve into his eye, and with your hand over the eye to keep it in till it be melted, then let him go for that time, do this twice a day till he be perfectly well proved. Another, take a ſtone of blew vitriol, called of ſome a Celeſtial ſtone. Wet the end of this ſtone in your mouth, and touch or rub the web on the eye therewith, yet ſo gently, that ye do not hurt the eye. Do this twice a day, and ſometimes waſh the eye with the juice of houſe-leek, and Aquevite mixt together, and the juice of true ground juye (if ye know it. It is called of ſome Ale-hoof, of others maiden-worth, and of ſome burn-graſs, becauſe it is ſo excellent a cure for burning, or ſcalding, and it is as good for eye ſores.) Waſh the eye I ſay, by ſpouting the juices, and Aquevite out of your mouth into it: And when ye waſh forbear touching with the ſtone at that time. Do this once in two dayes, and touch with the ſtone the day between. When

When the eye begins to mend, ye ſhall ſee the web begin to dye at the edges, and turn from white to a blackiſh red colour: Alſo the web will begin to wear away at the edges firſt, and ſo clear the eye upwards, towards the pearl or ſight thereof, and at laſt will grow like a wart or teat of red fleſh, juſt on the pearl of the eye; this teat you may take off, if your hand be active, and your wit acute and ready. Firſt caſt your beaſt, and tye up his eye-lid as I taught for the haw: then with a ſmall nedle and threed take up this teat, and with the thin edge of a groat pare away the teat cloſe to the eye, but beware of touching the filme of the eye: Then looſe down the eye-lid, and waſh and dreſs as is taught, and it is a perfect cure.

And for blood-ſhoten eyes, inflamed eyes, or eyes that run of water: or for dimneſs of ſight, either in beaſt or horſe, I never found a better remedy, then to ſpout into the eyes ſo grieved the juice of houſe-leek, and the juice of true ground Ivy by equal proportion, and as much Aquavite as both the other: do it as I taught to waſh the haw, and fail not to waſh the eye twice a day, at night and in the morning till it be well. This remedy hath not a ſecond, for clearing, cooling and comforting, often proved.

The turn, or Thurning Diſeaſe.

THis diſeaſe is well known, yet not to all by this name, for ſome call it the giddy, ſome the ſturdy, others call them mazed beaſts. But the diſeaſe is one and the ſame. It is a certain blad-

bladder of water, lying amongſt the braines of the beaſt: in ſome there are two, three or four; And beſides the water in them, there are many little white worms as big as a hogs louſe: And as this bladder thrives it waſteth the brains on the one ſide, and preſſeth the other into a corner of the skull, alſo the putrified water which ariſeth before the bladder, doth fret, and wear the bone of the skull ſo thin, that you may preſs it very eaſily with your thumb.

The cauſe of this diſeaſe is not yet known to any: but ſome ſay one thing, and others ſay another; yet all fabulous, and not worth mentioning in this place. But my opinion is, that it is onely a ſmall ſubſtance of raw rheume incloſed in one of thoſe little kernels of the brains: and finding no paſſage out, neither by the noſe, the ears nor eyes doth there putrifie, and ſoon after by heat and moiſture is vivified and becomes many ſmall worms: Theſe are alwayes incloſed in a huſk, or cell, and do ſuck and draw the radical moiſture from the brains into this cell wherein they live: and ſo by degrees the huſk fills, and is like a bladder full of water, and the brains wherein it lyes, are corrupted and become like unto rotten Tallow.

The ſigns are.

Firſt the beaſt doth begin to hold his head aſide, ſo that you may ſee one horn ſomewhat higher than the other, after he will ſtay behind his fellowes, and go much alone: and if you drive or chace him he will not go ſtraight, but

turn

turn to the side that is sound, which is the side he holdeth lowest: Also you can scarce drive him in at a gate into a field, but he will pass by on the one side. And at length will turn round so long till he can scarce stand, yea some times till he fall, also if you drive him into any great water, he will then turn round and scarce be get out. Yet for all this pain and trouble he hath, he will feed well if the grass be good: but alwayes in danger to be lost by falling into pits or ditches.

The cure, if Cureable.

First consider whether he may be cured or not. Secondly, if he be ready for cure.

First then if the turn lye in the hinder part of his head he will hold up his nose and turn but little, but in this case he is not cureable. Secondly, if it lye under the horn he will hold up that side of his head and is uncurable. If you can feel any part of his fore-head so soft that the bone will yield, being hard prest with your thumb, then he is ready to cur, else not: And as it is a difficult cure when the disease is ripe, so it is dangerous; yea, desperate when it is not ripe, and too late if over ripe, because the beast is then weak, and not able to undergo the hardship of the cure. However, if your beast be fat, or well stricken in flesh, it is better kill him then venter his life in the cure, but if he be lean, and not fit for meat, then proceed to the cure as followeth.

First cast your beast in a house upon straw or hay,

hay, then tye his four feet fast together with a small rope or cord, and cast the end thereof over some beam, that it may be held fast with more ease, then cause his head to be held fast also, and with a pair of sharp scisers clip away the hair of his fore-head and face close to the skull: Then with a sharp pen-knife cut the skin along one side of his fore-head, from the middle of his face, almost to the horn, then do the like on the other side; let your two cuts meet in a point in the middle of his face, and be five, or six inches asunder at the top, so that the skin you raise may be in fashion like half a heart; Then fley up the skin, beginning at the sharp end, till you be above the soft place where the turn lyeth, then with a needle draw a strong double thred through the sharp end of the skin you have raised up from the bone, and tye it up to his horn, so that it hinder not your work: this done take away the blood with a linnen cloath, then press hard on the skull with your thumb, and where the bone yieldeth most, there cut out a round piece, as broad as an English shilling, do it with the stub of a knife, having a round edge like a half moon, hold the edge of your knife to the bone with your left hand, that when you strike it with a hammer in your right hand, it may cut just through the bone, and guide it to cut round, and through, on every side, then take it out and cast it away: Then shall you see a strong yellow skin appear called *Dura Mater*, or *Pericranium*: It cleaveth fast to the brain-

pan,

pan: Cut this skin with the point of your knife, as large as the hole in the bone (but take heed of cutting deep for fear of breaking the bladder of water in his head, for then your cure is lost: for, when the water is gon ye cannot find the empty skin and worms; which being left behind destroy the sound brains in short time: yea, if but two or three of those worms remain in the beasts head, they will breed so many bladders, and within two moneths will be ready to cut again, if the beast live.) When this skin is removed there will appear a substance of rotten quitter, much like to the brains, but differing in colour, for the brains are white, mixt with small fiberous veins: but this quitter is yellowish white, and lyes in kernels as the brains do, but it is rotten. This you are to stroke away with a small splent made for that use, strok ele gently till you see the bladder appear. Then turn the beasts face downwards, and stop his wind by holding your hand fast on his nose, that he may strain out the bladder; but if you see the bladder breake and the water run out, then loose his nose quickly, & catch hold on the bladder & the skin before you loose the sight thereof: then hold it fast, and draw it very gently for fear of breaking, and it will come out by leasure and the worms in it; Then hold the beasts face downward again, and power out the blood and water which are in that open head; This done take down the skin you tyed up before, and stroke off the blood which is on it, and the

skull alſo: then take one ſtitch through the ſharp end of the skin that is looſe, and another through the skin in the middle of his face, juſt where the other grew before, ſo lay the looſe skin in its old place, and with your hand ſtroke it ſtraight; and with that one ſtitch tye it down Then make haſt to untye your beaſt (for fear he take hurt with lying long bound,) and tye a wollen cloth of two or three thickneſs before his face to keep it warm, make your cloth broad at the top, that it may reach to his Horns, and be tyed to them with two ſtrings: Alſo let his front lit reach to the top of his noſtrils in length, and be tyed with two ſtrings under his chin. Then tye him in the houſe, and give him good hay and oats to eat if it be winter, if in ſummer get him graſs in your meadow, and ſhake it light in the Sun to wither one day before you give it to your beaſt; he will eat it the better; keep him in the houſe fourteen dayes, and give him but little water the firſt ſix dayes, only ſo much as to keep him for taking hurt. Now if any water or wind gather in the hallow of his head (as oft it doth,) it will hold out the skin over the hole in the bone, and raiſe it on a lump as big as a hens egg: and the beaſt will droop and not eat his meat; to remedy this, you muſt raiſe up the edge of the skin with a pen-knife and let the water run out, holding his head aſide: then lay it cloſe together again, do this two or three times as need is; and anoint the ſore skin round about the edges with Tarr and

Hogs

Hogs greaſe mixt together, and it will both heal and keep away the flyes often proved. But be ſure to be careful in tending and looking to theſe ſick beaſts; for therein is the greateſt part of the cure: And let him that deſires to undertake this, or the like accurate labour: Repair to ſome place where he may ſee the work done once by an active hand, which will be no ſmall help to an ingenious wit.

The Wood evil,

THis diſeaſe makes a quick diſpatch with a beaſt, if remedy be not ſoon found: The cauſe thereof is unknown to me, and the diſeaſe to any Author I have read for beaſts of this kind: But for Horſes, and Sheep I read *Jervice Markham*, and *Leonard Maſcal*: But neither the cauſe of the diſeaſe, nor the cures laid down by them doth any thing avail in this cure I am now to ſpeak of, and teach what I have got by diligent ſtudy, and found true in many years practiſe.

The ſigns are,

Firſt, if this diſeaſe take a beaſt in his head, then doth he hold his neck a wry, yea turn it almoſt double: ſo that you would think he had a deſire to look over his ſhoulder; Alſo he will reel too and fro, and ſtill bow his head backwards to one ſide, and if he fall down, then he doth lye on the contrary ſide, and caſt his head back to his ſhoulder: he doth pant and blow much, and his breath is hot, and his body with extream pain. Alſo his breath ſmells like the hot broath of fleſh that hath taken wind, and

beginneth to ſtink; Then if remedy be not ſoon found he dyes.

The cure is.

Firſt let him blood on the contrary ſide to the diſeaſe, and let him bleed well, yet beware of too much: Then take a handful of the green leaves of the herb Rue, beat it ſmall in a morter or diſh: then put to it a peny-worth of good Aquavite, then ſtrain out the Aquavite and juice of the herb through a courſe linnen cloath; which done, take a ſpoon and fill both his ears with the ſaid juice and Aquavite: and put in to each ear a little wool the better to keep in the medicine: alſo, tye his ears with two ſtrings, elſe he will ſhake out the wool and juice both, do this two or three dayes, and it helpeth; often proved.

If you cannot get this medicine ſo ſoon as need requires: Then let blood as is taught before, and beware of taking ſo much as to weaken your beaſt: yet you may let him bleed till it change from black and thick, to thin and more red: Then take him to ſome pool, pit or pond of water that is deep; tye a long rope about his horns and draw him into the deep water, and ſwim him a good while, then pull him out and let him reſt a while, and ſee if he hold his head ſtraight tis well; if not ſwim him again, but not long, then take him out, let him reſt a little, then drive him home, and rub, and chaſe him with dry ſtraw till he be hot and dry. Then take one ſcruple of the fine powder of

Gin-

Ginger, and as much powder of Peper, and two ſcruples of Nutmeg in powder, put theſe into three ounces of ſtrong Ale, or Beer, mix it well together: and with a ſpoon, or a little horn for that purpoſe pour it into his noſtrils, and uſe him as ye have been taught in other diſeaſes, and he will be well, this I proved twice.

But here I muſt mind you of thoſe things you were warned to be careful of at the beginning, which is the ſigns of death; which in this diſeaſe are, firſt, if the beaſt be faln down and cannot riſe, neither ſtand when he is lifted up. Secondly, if the violence of the diſeaſe have broken his neck, as oft it doth. Thirdly, if he be down, and the diſeaſe moving violently from place to place, drawing the ſinews ſo extreamly, that his fleſh doth tremble and quake where the contraction is, and in a little time moves to an other place: and there cauſe the like pain and trembling; while the poor Creator torments its ſelf, by toſſing his head too and fro, and tumbling from ſide to ſide, till ſtrength be gon, and he give himſelf for loſt, and ſo in quiet breath out his laſt. But if this diſeaſe ſeiſe on the cheek or jaw-bone, then it will cauſe the bone to ſplit, and rive into ſmall ſhivers: alſo his teeth will riſe up out of their places, and lye looſe in his mouth. This beaſt will eat while he is able, and ſo live ten or twelve dayes and at laſt dye. For this kind of *Wood evil* I could never find any remedy, all that I could do failed.

If this diſeaſe take Cattle in the ſinewes of their

their legs only, then the remedy is to rub and chafe thoſe ſinewes with black ſope and ſtrong Ale boyled together: do it once a day for nine or ten dayes and it helps, or rub and chafe them with nerve-oyl in like manner both theſe are proved. The *Wood evil* in ſheep is cured as in other Cattle: And for Horſes I refer you to *Markhams* maſter piece, page 76. by him called the general cramp, *&c.*

Of the ſtaggers in Cattle.

THe cauſe of this diſeaſe, is blood offending in quantity, and heat in the fore part of his head, as appears by the ſigns, for he looks very red about the eyes, and caſts his head backwards doth reel and ſtagger.

The cure is.

Firſt let him blood in the veins on the top of his noſe, or in the eye veins under his eyes. Then take one dram of fine powder of Peper, and a quarter of a pint of white wine vineger, mix them well together, and being made blood warm, pour it into his noſtrils, into each alike portion, and let him go to his meat, the cure is done, *probatum eſt.*

Of the rot in Cattle.

THis diſeaſe may be taken by drinking bad water, or for lack of water: Alſo by feeding on young tender graſs that is alwayes wet; by reaſon of continual rain, and inundation of waters; As it was in the year, 1648. and alſo in 1655. Theſe two years, by reaſon of intemperate weather, and want of food; cauſed a Rot

amongſt

amongſt Cattle: and ſo many dyed, that ſome men were impoveriſhed by their loſs, whereof many are come over into this Iſland in hope to recover their loſſes; and ſome remain little better then Servants to their hard and griping *Cheſhire*-landlords, but this is not my task.

The rot in Cattle is of three ſorts, whereof, two may rather be called Conſumptions then Rots: The firſt is a dry rot of Conſumption of the lights, with a continual coughing.

The ſecond is a Conſumption of the liver, and blood, by flat worms, ſuch as are in ſome ſheeps livers called flouks.

The third is a wet rot how beit, I will ſpeak of the two later firſt, and then of the other.

The Signs are.

In the water rot, the Cattle have great bellies full of water: which you may hear chink, if you put your hand to his belly and ſhake it ſuddenly, three or four times together; Alſo ſome will have poughs under their jawes full of water, his hair will look old and be ſoft, and the ends of it will be ſmall, and of a dun colour, and his body lean and weak, ſcarce able to riſe.

The cure is.

To ſlit the skin in the upper part of his dawlap, two fingers ſtraight downward, then open the ſides a finger breadth, and a finger length down. Then take nine green leaves of mugwort, & bind them with a thread together, and put it down into the wound, and let an other thread hang down without, that you may thereby

draw it up an down the wound, every two or three dayes once or twice. Use this the space of fifteen or sixteen dayes, and within a while ye shall see it swell, and at length it will putrifie and stink, run and rot away skin and all; some will swell before they run of water, which in avoyding so much corruption cleanseth the beast, and maketh him whole again: And give him the juice of saxifrige in drink, *Len. Mascal.*

Others do peg his dawlap with black Helebo-rie-root, as I taught for the murren; and many do very well thereby. Also some Illeterate Oxe-leaches make this peging a Catholical medicine, others put a handfull of spear Grass-tops chopt with salt into the said wound, and many do amend thereby, others put the green stalkes and leaves of master-wort (which they call Si-ther-grass) into the said wound, and it does well, often proved. And now in the close, and end of these take my way as followeth.

First I clip away the hair of the dowlap from the lower corner (which hangs to his knees) straight upwards a finger length, and two inches in breadth. Then I slit the skin cross wayes, a finger length above the hard corner thereof, till I cut just through one side, but cut no deeper then one skin. Then with my finger or a knife, I part the two skins asunder, one finger length upwards his head, and one finger length downwards towards his breast. Then I take five or six trounchins of mug-wort stalkes being green, each one a finger long, and as big as a

Goose

Gooſe-quill: tye them faſt together with a ſtrong double thread, juſt in the middle; and leave the two ends of the thread, each of them three inches long to ſpare: Then put this bundle of ſtalkes ſo tyed into the wound laying it along the skin, croſs the ſlit: Then ſtitch the lips of the wound together, with one ſtitch on each ſide in the middle, and let one end of the ſpare thread (wherewith the bundle is bound) hang above your ſtitch, and the other below; to the end you may ſtir your bundle upwards and downwards once a day, as you were taught in the beginning of this cure. Now I uſe the ſtalkes of maſter-wort leaves if I can get them in the room of mug-wort if I cannot get it.

This wound will run and avoid a brown ſanious water like lye, till the beaſt be ſound, and then it will yield laudable quitter called *pus*, then the cure is perfect, *probatum eſt*. But you ſhall have ſome Cattle with great water bellies, which admit not of this cure: becauſe the water is either in the great paunch, or in the hallow of his belly amongſt his guts: in ſo great abundance, that theſe foreſaid medicines do not help at all.

If the water be in his great paunch, ye may know by his continual ſcowring: and your cure is as for the flux of the belly taught before,

If the hollow of his belly be full of water, you may know by the ſtinking thereof, as is ſaid before. And the beſt remedy is to make inciſion

ciſion in the flanke in the mid-way between the ſide of his belly, and the middle thereof: between the Navel of a Cow and her uddern; but beware of the milk veins, and ſo of an Oxe or Bullock beware of thoſe great veins in his ſides under his belly: they are called the ſpur-veins in a Horſe. I ſay beware of them, becauſe your inciſion will be ſomewhat near to them. Make your orafice or hole in the belly no biggen then to receive a Gooſe-quill; and thereby looſe out the water, two or three quarts at a time, and ſo the next day, and then a day or two beweeen, and draw water again till you have all: which you may know by the lankneſs of your beaſts belly, and his having more mind to eat then before. You had beſt caſt your beaſt to make the iſſue at firſt, and then you may put in a quill, or the ſmall end of a gliſter-pipe which is beſt of all; there is no danger in this way of cure, but of cutting too deep, and by that means ſpoyling his guts, there is great bladders of clear water growing on the livers of ſome of theſe beaſts; which when they break, the water falleth down into the belly; and having no paſſage out cauſeth the beaſts belly to ſwell, which fils ſo full, that he can ſcarce breath, and at laſt kills him, if remedy be not found. Theſe bladders do make great ſcats in the liver where they are: yea, ſome times wear it through, and then the cure is hard, and few eſcape death, other wayes this cure never fails.

Signi

Signs of the Rot, with Floukes in their livers.

These Cattle go softly, though they be young and look well; their hair looks old, is *tantum*, and they are weak; and the tops of their noses are alwayes dry. If these signs follow a wet and cold Summer, and their feeding have been in cold and wet land, then be sure it is the Roc and Floukes in their livers, as some Rotten sheep have.

The cure for ought I know, (or could ever learn) is yet to find. But they dye as Rotten sheep, when grass begins to fail, and they must feed on dry meat, as hay and straw, &c.

When one of these beasts is dead, ye shall have little or no blood in him: but his flesh will look white and fair like slaughter meat. But if you cut and slash the liver, you shall see the great veins and pipes thereof, full of red flat worms; some of them as broad as an English groat: and in fashion like a liver. These remain quick long after the beast is dead: yea, I have seen them alive when the beast hath been dead a whole day. If there be any medicine to destroy these vermin and not the beast; it is to give him strong brine half a pint at a time nine mornings together, but let their grass be good that blood may increase, else the cure is lost.

Signs of the dry Rot, or lung-sore.

This is a grievous disease, and few recover; except they have help in time. A beast that hath this infermity will wax lean and pine away; he hath a common coughing and housing, so that

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he will hold forth his tongue, and cough, ſometimes a quarter of an hour together: he will ſtand much and eat little, and wax hollow and thin of body; the hair on his back doth ſtand upright, and his skin cleaves faſt to his back and ribs. Then he is very near ſpent and hard to recover, for his lights are corrupted, and waſted either in whole or in part. I have ſeen the one half of a beaſts lights all full of quitter, or healing as the vulgar ſay; yea, as bad corruption as even I ſee in a boyl or fellon: yea ſome will have all the ſigns of this dry Rot, but cough not; in this caſe I ſee one dye, and when he was ſlit open his lights were hard and gritly as though they had been half ſand.

The cure is.

In the firſt place ſo ſoon as you perceive your beaſt to cough or hoarſe, make no ſtay to remedy him if poſſible; for delays are dangerous. Firſt take a quantity of the juice of leeks, with ſo much Salit oyl, and mix it with a pint and half of Wine, and give it him faſting: uſe this nine mornings together. Alſo ye ſhall pierce one of his ears with a little bodkin, and make many holes therein; then ye ſhall put into the ſaid holes, the burnt-root of ſome hazell-tree. Some uſe to ſetter, or rowl their dowlaps with maſter-wort (which they call Setter-graſs: or, Diaſcorides his Heleborie.) They bruiſe it in a motter, and put it into the dowlap, as is ſhewed before with mug-wort. But the beſt way to rowel with either of theſe herbs; is as I taught be-

before for the wet Rot: for it doth operate ſpeedily. Alſo, our vulgar Oxe-leeches ſpeak of the lungs of ſome Cattle being grown to their ſides; and the ſigns they give to know it, are the ſame with the former: only this much more is ſaid, that if he be lung-grown, he will then lather ſometimes at his mouth in holding it commonly open, and runeth of water both at his mouth and noſe. Theſe ſigns are common to the lungs ſick before ſhewed, and ſignifie no other diſeaſe; and when a beaſt is in this caſe the cure is hard, if not unpoſſible. But the beſt way I know is to kill him, if he be in ſo good ſtate as to make meat on, if not you may beſtow money and paines to prove the force of medcines; and try practice. The uſual remedies are as followeth.

Take a handful of lung-wort roots bruiſe them ſmall in a morter, put to them a quart of Ale or Beer, wring out the juice, and give it to the beaſt, do this four or five mornings together, but give him no meat till two hours after. Others do take a quantity of figs, with a handful of Iſop bruiſed together, then boile them a little in a quart of Ale or Beer, then ſtrain it and give it to your beaſt two or three mornings faſting, but no meat till two hours after. Alſo take a good handful of panſis, or hearts eaſe, and ſtamp it with a quart of Ale or Beer, and then ſtrain it, and give it to the beaſt three or four mornings, and uſe him as aforeſaid. Theſe are counted ſpecial good againſt the ſaid diſeaſe;

yet

yet one more and I have done, it is much in uſe in ſome Countries. They cut away a round piece of skin in the dewlap, and then with their finger and a little ſalt, make a hole downwards two inches or more; and then fils the ſaid hole with a red garlick ſtamped, and plaiſtered thereon with nettles ſtamped with ſalt, or with yorrow and ſalt mixt together with vineger: Then ye ſhall give him this following. Take of Fenugreek, of Turmerick, and of lung-wort herb ſtamp all theſe together in a morter, and mix them with a quart or more of ſtrong Ale or Beer, and give it to your beaſt; uſe it eight or nine mornings, or more as need is: and it will help if he be not too far gon.

Of the cough in old Cattle, and Calves.

THe cough in Cattle of above two years old, is accompanied with infection of the lungs, for the moſt part; eſpecially if he begin with a ſhrill hoarſing, or whieſing in his throat, almoſt like a flute, or whiſtle, as ſugh, ſugh. Then be ſure it is from infection of the lights: except he have wanted water long, or eaten much Barley in the ears. Some get the cough by overmuch heat and ſudden cold; and then they cough loud and ſtrongly, and ſometime get up ſiegme as people do, &c. But your calves of half a year old, and ſo forwards to two years of age, but ſpecially the younger, get a cough for want of water: and the fault is in their owners for the moſt part; for when they wean their Calves either from their dams, or ceaſe to give them

them milk, or whay to drink; then they put them into some graft or yard of good grass, but bad water: or the way to it so bad, that the Calves (being young and fearful) dare not venter to go down to the hole, or pit where it is; but only get some refreshment by dewie mornings; yet not wherewith to cool their thirst, and so heat and dryness causeth a hot rhume to distill from their heads, which falling down upon the wind pipe and lights, causeth a whifling cough, which appears commonly in the month of *September*.

The cure for old beasts.

Take a pound of Hysope, steep it in two quarts of water, then bruise it very small, mix it with barley-flower and so make him to swallow it, and after pour the water, (that the Hysope was steeped and sodden in) into his throat; and with often doing this some are cured.

Some give two spoonfuls of pure Tar with a pint of new churn-milk, warm out of the churn, if that cannot be got take warm milk new milked, mix the milk and Tar very well together, and give it the beast in the morning fasting, and let him fast two hours after. Use this nine mornings together, and it helpeth, often proved. *G. M.*

If Calves cough (as is before said) give them strong Ale or Beer, wherein Centorie hath been steeped twelve hours, give it eight or nine dayes, or as you see cause, L. M.

Others take for each Calve a handful of meadow-

dow-fearn, and beat it very ſmall in a morter, or diſh, then put thereto a pint of new churn-milk, for each calve ſo much, ſtir it well together; and give each his part in the morning faſting, do this four or five mornings together, as need is, it is a ſpeedy remedy often proved.

Diſcription of the Fearn.

This ſmall herb, is much like unto *Oſmund* or water Fearn; but the leaves are more jaged, and are very thick ſet on the ſtalkes: but in order as fearn leaves are: yet the leaf with all his jags is broadeſt at the bottom, near to the great ſtream, and ends in a point as fearn doth, it growes in a thick buſh; broad at the root, and narrow at the top, and for the moſt part one in a place. The colour is a black green: it hath flowers of colour like blew and red mixt; and when the flowers fade the ſeed growes, and is ripe in *Auguſt*; the ſeeds are in little pods, five or ſix in one. they are thin flat ones. Theſe ſeeds ſpring up the firſt *May* after they fall, and that year the leaves trail, and ſpread on the earth, but the next year it growes up to a buſh, flowers, ſeeds, and dyes root an all. It growes in barren wet meadowes, and in corrohs at bog-ſides, and is noyſome weed to the graſs, ſo much for the diſcription.

It is good for uſe being green, elſe not; and he that takes notice where it growes, may find the young ones green all the winter. But the beſt of all cures for the cough in young Cattle; if the lights be not infected, is as followeth.

Firſt,

First, cut a piece of skin in the dowlap of your beast, begin to cut two fingers breadth above the hard knot where the two skins grow together: and cut till you come below the knot; so that the skin cut may hang down to the beasts knee like a tongue, and so let it remain. Then give your beast one ounce of the whitest and of prest leek roots, such as you eat; beat them very small, and mix them with a pint of Ale, or Beer, make it blood warm and give it to him in the morning fasting, use this four or five dayes together. If you want leeks take Garlick, but then boile it one walm or two. This done you shall perceive your beast to cough less, and less every day, so that with one moneth or five weeks he will be perfectly whole, often proved.

Cud of a beast lost.

THe Cud of a beast, is a substance of slimy froath, and chewed grass mixt; it lies in the top of his stomack: all times but when he is at rest, and chewing it; but then it lyes on a lump in the side of his mouth. By the chewing of this Cud, the meat which he eateth is digested: and if he loose it he will not chew at all: but mourn, and pine away, if remedy be not found. He may loose it by coughing suddenly when he is chewing; or by hasty driving at the same time, or by long sickness. The signs that it is lost are, as before is shewed; which are the more infallible if he be free from any disease besides. Also the grass he hath eaten will come

through him not half digeſted; or elſe dry and bake together in the ſtomack, and cauſe a Gargit there, and coſtiveneſs in the whole body.

The remedies are.

Some do uſe to take part of the Cud out of the mouth of an other beaſt, which is of like nature; as if it be a Cow that wants her Cud, take ſome of the Cud of another Cow, and give it her to ſwallow down, and by that means ſhe will do well again: and ſo the like of other beaſts, *L. M.*

The way I uſe is, to catch the other Cow or Oxe while they are chewing, before he looſe his Cud down, and take ſome part thereof, out of the ſide of his mouth, where I ſee the lump lyeth; then I wrap that part in fine ſweet hay, or ſweet graſs, a little quantity, and put it ſo wraped between the beaſts jaw teeth that wanteth his quid; ſo by chewing that hay or graſs, he will immediately chew his Cud, and do well, often proved.

Some take a piece of ſowre leaven, and put it into the beaſts mouth to chew, and he will thereby recover again: Alſo when a beaſt hath loſt his Cud clean, ye may give him lome, or clay of a wall mixt with urine, and make him ſwallow it; or take the crum of brown bread, and mix it with a little ſalt, and therewith rub and chafe the tongue of the beaſt; But if your beaſt be grown weak with this diſeaſe, take forth his tongue, and with a fine lance let him blood, in the vein which is in the middle thereof, on the un-

under side, and give him some part of an other beasts Cud as is taught, or for want thereof, rub his mouth and tongue with oat-meal and salt, and put some between his jaw teeth to set him on chewing, and it fails not to help.

Worm in the tail of Beasts.

This disease which they call the worm in the tail of a beast is a sharp sanious water, like to lye in colours, it lyeth at the top of the fan of the tail, or rather falleth down from the back to that place; but however it frets away the flesh, yea and the bone also, and by little and little creepeth up into the back, and makes it wax lean, and crooked: Also the teeth are loose, and the tail is soft at the top of the fan, and the skin thereof hallow, as though it had no bone in it; yea, many times the bone is almost fretted a sunder, and the beast becometh lean, ill-favoured of body and weak, and if remedy be not found pineth away.

The cure is.

You shall take the tail in your hand, and feel the softest place, above the knot, where the long hair of the fan groweth, and a little above that place on the inside of the tail, ye shall slit the skin with a sharp knife two inches down right, so done, take a quantity of bruised Garlick and salt mixt together, and bind it fast to that place, and let it so remain till it do fall away of it self, and so the beast shall recover and be well again, saith *L. M.*

Goring of a beast to help.

THis sorance is a thrust, or push with the horn of an other beast, whereby the skin is broken and a great wound made, often bigger within then it appeareth outwardly. Also, there is an other sort of goring, which the vulgar call panching, but are herein deceived, for a beast cannot be said to be panched, except the great panch be broken. But this goring I now speak of, is when one beast is pushed or hurt with the horn of another, or by any other accident in the thin part of the belly, so that the inner rym is broken, or torn, yet the outmost skin remains hole, and sound. This is a dangerous wound, for it looseth the small guts out of the belly into the skin, so that it hangs down on a great lump, in some as big as a bag of two gallons, and some less; you may know it from a great impostume, because this comes on a sudden, and is soft in feeling; but the other ariseth softly, and is alwayes hard in feeling.

The cure.

The remedy for this goring is by incision, putting up the guts, and sowing up the breach with two seams, the one within and the other without the belly, as thou shalt be taught, therefore attend with diligence to the instructions following. First provide a warm house to keep thy beast in for nine or ten dayes: Also let there be some beam over the house, about two yards from the ground, and about half a yard from the wall of the house, in a place where you may

have

have perfect light, yet free from wind; this done, provide a ſtrong hemp rope, that will hold your beaſt to hang by the hinder feet. Then bring your beaſt into the houſe, and with your hand feel where the breach is in his belly; which for the moſt part is above the place where the guts hang in the skin, and ſometimes there is a great breach very eaſie to be found, and in ſome beaſts it is but ſmall, not eaſie to be found; yet if you can find it while the beaſt ſtands, it is the beſt: which done, clip off the hair with your ſciſers, to the end you may cut the skin near that place, as diſcretion ſhall lead you. Then having good ſtore of ſtraw in the houſe, caſt your beaſt thereon, and tye his two hindmoſt legs together with the rope you provided before, tye them a little above the dew-claws, and put ſtraw or cloaths between the rope and his legs, to the end you hurt not the great ſinews, and ſo lame your beaſt. This done, draw his hindmoſt legs up to the beam I told you of before; or ſo high till his ſhoulder may reſt at the flour of the houſe, then make your rope faſt, ſo that he may hang till your operation be done: tye his two fore-feet together, and hold them ſtill, and hold his head faſt, and put ſtraw between his back and the wall, that he may hang at eaſie as it poſſible. Then clip away the hair where thou wilt cut the skin, and with a ſharp knife made for gelding and inciſion only; ſlit the skin length-wiſe the beaſt, make your inciſion ſix or eight inches long, but beware you

cut not the guts, which in this caſe lye between the skin and the fleſh; then put up his guts with your hand gently, and take heed of breaking or cruſhing them; if the breach be but little and narrow, you had need take the more care and hold them up to the breach with one hand, and with the fourth finger of the other put them up, ſtill following the rope, putting that in firſt which came out laſt, till thou haſt put all the ſaid guts into his belly again, which being put in, will fall into their true place. This done, Take a broad, or a ſquare-pointed needle, ſo big, that the eye thereof may receive a double thread, ſo that you may ſow with four threads twiſted together; then begin your work on this wiſe. Firſt, put the fourth finger of your left hand into the wound, and hold up the edge thereof between your finger and your thumb; then put your needle into the edge of the broken fleſh, near the upper end thereof, and guide your needle ſo, that it may take the one half of the thickneſs of that fleſh, and alſo the thin film or skin that is on the inner ſide; ſo draw your needle through, and then in like manner, take up the inner film, and half the thickneſs of the fleſh on the other ſide the wound: then draw the lips of the wound cloſe together with your thread, and tye it gently to remain, but not very hard, neither draw very raſhly, for fear of breaking out your ſtitches: then keeping your finger between the beaſts guts and the needle, ſtitch up all the breach, drawing the lips of the wound cloſe together,

gether, ſo that it may be a fine ſeam, yet not very hard, for that may cauſe the fleſh to inflame, ſwell, and corrupt. This ſeam being ſown, and the thread made faſt that it get not looſe, then ſow the out ſide of the wound alſo, and take ſome ſtitches a good way from the edges of the ſore on each ſide, to the end the ſeam may be the ſtronger; but all this while beware of ſtitching the beaſts guts to his ſide. This done, lade out the blood and water which is in the looſe skin, with your hand, and having ready half a pound of mealted butter, pour it therein, but not ſo hot as to ſcald; ſtir it with your hand to every place of the ſore, the ſtitch up the outmoſt skin, one ſtitch in a place, through both the edges of the looſe skin, and draw them cloſe together; ſo tye up that ſtitch: then take another in like manner, one inch from the firſt, and ſo on, till the ſlit you cut be all ſtitcht up; and by leaving an inch, or ſome more between each ſtitch, there will be good room left for the matter to iſſue out, if that ſeam do hang loweſt of the wound; if it do not, then with your penknife or lancet, make an iſſue in the moſt dependent place, for the wound to cloſe it ſelf by, make it an inch and quarter long. Then untye your ropes, and looſe down your beaſt, and with your bare hands rub and chafe his legs, till they be hot: get to each leg one, and be ſure to rub the ſinews well, becauſe they are benum'd, and almoſt dead with hanging, and muſt be recovered with this labour of your hands. This done,

boulſter up your beaſt with ſtraw, and let him ſit and reſt an hour, but firſt give him a quart of ſtrong Ale or Beer made warm, and an ounce of the fine powder of Aniſeeds therein. If your beaſt riſe not of his own accord at the hours end, then cauſe him to riſe, and help him, if need be; then take a ſtrong twill-ſheet, or any other ſtrong linen cloath, and wrap it about his body, the bight under his belly, and pin or ſow the two ſides together on his back, let it be wrapt cloſe. This done, give him meat, and keep him in the houſe fourteen dayes; give him ſufficient water twice a day, keep his ſtall clean, and make his bed ſoft with ſtraw, and once in two days bathe the ſore with moulten butter. Open the iſſue with your finger, and ſtroak the skin that is hollow with your hand, to drive the quitter that is under it down to the iſſue. If it be in the Summer, anoint it with Tar, to keep flies from offending, and at the end of fourteen dayes, let him go abroad, and have a care that his fellows abuſe him not at the firſt, and he will do well, often proved.

But if your beaſt be ſo goared, that his guts come out, trale after him, and ſome of them be broken; or ſo hurt, that they are like to periſh; then the cure is hard and difficult, yet not alwayes impoſſible, if your wit be acute, and your hand active. But your beſt courſe in this caſe is, if your beaſt be fat to kill him: but if he be not in ſo good ſtate as to make meat on, then take this courſe which will hardly fail the cure, if he

be

be not very weak, and far ſpent. The cure is, you muſt find a convenient place to hang him by the two hindmoſt feet, and cut open the skin as you ſee need, and put in his guts, as in the former cure, till you come to the broken place. Then if there be any torn along the guts, or elſe jaged, that may not be ſtitched together, for it will not grow: neither will that which is black, cold, and dead; in which caſes thou muſt do this. Firſt, lay the two broken ends that ſhould grow together, the one a little over the other in your hand; then cut them both off at once with a pair of ſharp ſciſſers, ſo that the new-cut ends may be joyned cloſe together; but firſt cut the two broken ends off cloſe to the mid-read and caſt them away, then with a fine needle & thread, or ſilk, ſtitch the two new cut ends together, ſo that they may gently meet, and not be ſtrained; begin firſt to ſtitch at the mid-riſe, and ſo round about the gut till you come to the ſame place again, and there make faſt your thread: But in your ſtitching remember this, that, as you muſt not draw your ſeam too hard, for fear of cruſhing that tender skin; neither muſt you leave it too ſlack, for fear the dung iſſue out; for if you miſs either way, you are ſure to fail in your cure. When you have ſtitcht the gut ends together, with a fine and thick ſeam, and wiped away the blood and dirt clean; then anoint it with hogs greaſe and the juice of Gumfray mixt. This done, put the guts into his belly, and ſtitch up the breach, firſt the inner-ſide, then the middle,

and

and then dreſs with moulten butter, and ſtitch up the out-moſt skin as is taught before, and uſe the beaſt as in the former cure: only do this more; that is, give him the juice of Cumfray in ſtrong Ale or Beer to drink, and if he dung and ſtink two or three dayes, there is no doubt of the cure. But in both theſe cures be ſure of good help, and be quick at thy work, and careful withall.

Goring in any other part beſides the belly to help.

FIrſt ſearch the wound to the bottome and ſides, and if it be very large within, and have but a narrow orafice, (as often they have,) then cut the mouth of the ſore wider; to the end you may put tents into the wound. This done, take one ounce of common Turpentine, two ounces of hogs greaſe purified, and four ounces of Tar, and one ſcruple of verdigreaſe in fine powder, mix them very well together till they be a perfect ſalve; then tent and dreſs your beaſt therewith once a day as you were taught for the impoſthume, and you ſhall have a perfect cure in a ſhort time, this I have often proved.

For a cut with a weapon or hurt.

BE ſure to ſearch the ſore to the bottom, and tent it with rags of clean linnen cloath, or fine flax dipt in the foreſaid ſalve made warm; uſe it once or twice a day, and it is a ſpecial cure. But if you fear the tents will not abide in the wound, but work out with the beaſts motion; then you are to put a ſmall ſtring to each ſide of the wound: I mean through the skin at the lips

of

of the wound with your needle, and tye the tents until your time of dreſſing, and then untye them till you have renewed your tents; uſe it thus till it need no tents, but to be anointed only, and it helps, often proved.

To heal the Cloſh, or Foundre, in the feet of Cattel.

THis ſoreance in the feet of cattel, is taken by ſome cold after a great heat, or by ſome vehement travel or running, which hath ſtirred the blood, ſo that it goeth down to the feet, like the founder of a horſe feet; yea, much worſe, when this doth happen to a beaſt, it will ſuddenly viſit the hoof, and you may feel it very hot, and paineth the beaſt ſo, that he will not ſuffer you to touch that place, nor cruſh the foot. Some have the heated blood lying in their legs, ſome their fetter-locks, and ſome in their paſterns, at the top of the hoof round about, cauſing thoſe parts to ſwell, and you may feel it very hot: alſo ſome will have their feet ſwoln ſo, that their claws will ſtraddle, and if you rub between his claws with a hair rope, ſawing it to and fro, you ſhall ſee a yellow cork or core ariſe near his heel, which ſome call the fowle, others the kibe; the fowle, when in the forepart of the foot; and the kibe, in the heel. But all theſe are one and the ſame ſarance, onely ſome of a more mild nature, and others more violent, according as the beaſt is, either cholerick, or melancholy; and ſo will the cure be either facile, or difficult. But the moſt dangerous of all founders,

ers, and hardeſt to cure, is that which breaks out with deep holes in the joynts, juſt above the hoof. This is a moſt rebellious ſore, and many beaſts belamed thereby.

The Cure of all theſe are;

Firſt, if the legs be gorged with blood, you ſhall rub and chaſe them with your hands very hard, to heat the blood; then raiſe and ſcarifie them very well, with the point of a ſharp pen-knife, or lancet; but beware of cutting too deep, for fear of veins and ſinews, yet make him bleed well: do the like below the dew-claws, at the top of the hoof, if need be. I uſe to pare off the ring, which riſeth about the hoof at the top thereof, full of hot chafed blood, I pare it even with the hoof, hair and all, whether it be beaſt or horſe, and let it bleed well; then take nettles, and ſtamp them very ſmall, and mix therewith ſalt and vineger, and ſome groſs lint, or fine flax to make it ſtick together; then ſpread it on a linen cloath, and lay it all over the new-cut places, and renew it twice a day, and it helps: but in all cures of the feet, you muſt keep your cattle that have this ſorance in the houſe, and their ſore feet dry, elſe the cure will be over-long: but if the founder be broaken out in the joynt above the hoof, and have deep holes in it, then you muſt make tents of lint, and rolling them in the ſaid ſalve, tent the holes once a day, and plaiſter them as the other; and when the ſores ceaſe to be rebellious, and begin to heal and dry, you may heal them up with a ſalve

made

made of four ounces of Hogs greaſe, and two ounces of unſlackt lime, well mixt and beaten together to a perfect ſalve: if you cannot get unſlackt lime, then buy ſerice two ounces, and one ſcruple of verdegreaſe, and make it into a ſalve, as before; then ſpread it on a cloath, and lay it on the ſore, renew it once a day, till the foot be whole. And for ſores between the claws, which they call the kibe, Take a hair rope, and anoint it with Hogs greaſe, or butter, and rub very well with it between the claws, in ſawing to and fro, the foot being held faſt: this done, anoint it with ſoft greaſe, and if you ſee any cork therein, let it ſo remain till it be ripe, and the edges thereof riſe, and divide it from the ſound fleſh, ſo that you may thruſt it out with your finger; which done, rub it with a rope gently, as aforeſaid, and lay a plaiſter thereon of Hogs greaſe and verdegreaſe, mixt and beaten to a perfect ſalve, and keep the foot dry, as is before taught, renewing the plaiſter once a day, till it be whole, *probatum eſt.*

Warts on the feet of Cattle.

CAttle will have warts on their feet ſometimes, they grow between the dew-claws and the heel, and are long teats, much like the pains on a horſes legs, but very ſore, and cauſe the beaſt to halt much, and go cripling, if they be on the hinder-feet, as commonly they are.

The Cure.

Firſt, caſt your beaſt, and tye his legs faſt, that he

he neither hurt you nor himself; then take a pair of fire-tongs, being made red-hot, burn those teats, laying on pitch, and making it fry with your hot tongs, or some other hot iron necessary for that work: the better you burn them, the sooner they will heal; yet burn not through the skin, for fear you touch the sinews and lame the beast.

This having cauterised those teats, and made their roots raw, your next work is, to make a plaister of the aforesaid salve, and lay thereon, renewing it once a day, and keep it dry till it be whole. *Often proved.*

Knees of Cattle swoln.

IF the knees of any beast be swoln, ye shall first bathe them with white vineger; then take vineger, millet, and linseed, beaten to powder, and a little honey and water, and so mix them, and bind that to his knees; and if there be any inflammation of humour, you must scarrifie it with the point of a sharp knife, to let out the chafed blood: then apply to it nettles beaten with salt and vineger, till it be well, which will not be long If it be well scarified in time, before the blood putrifie, which if it do, then the cure is, to lay it to a Cataplasme, made of the fine powder of flax-seed, fenugreek, and barley-meal, boiled in honied-water, to ripen it: and when it is ripe, then lance it, lose out the corruption, and heal it with tarr, turpentine, and Hogs greale, as is taught before. *This is well proved.*

Of

Of the Spaven on the Hough.

THis ſorance I call the ſpaven, not as though an ox or cow had any ſorance ſo called, but becauſe it is ſo like that ſorance on a horſes legs; for the ſigns are the ſame, with that they call the through-ſpaven: for it is a ſoft ſwelling, growing on both ſides the hough, and ſeems as though it went through the ſame; but for the moſt part, the ſwelling is moſt on the inſide, and leaſt on the outſide; but on which ſide ſoever it is, the beaſt goeth lame therewith; and if it be not help'd in time, it will wax hard, like the bone-ſpaven on a horſe, and ſo become incurable.

The Cure, if found, is as followeth.

Firſt, cut a good long flaſh in the higheſt place of the ſorance, along the leg; but beware of veins and ſinews; then there will appear to you, next under the skin, a ſoft ſpungious fleſh, like as it were ſmall bladders blown full of wind, which you are to draw up with your hand, and cut them off cloſe to the good fleſh; then dreſs the ſore with nettles, and a little ſalt beaten together, to draw out the corrupt blood, and after heal it with the healing ſalve, preſcribed for cuts and hurts. *Proved.*

For ſinews ſtiff and ſhrinking.

FOR this ſorence, you are to chaſe and rub his legs, and knees, or hams with ſalt and oyl mixt, till it be well, or rub and chaſe them very well with nerve oyl once a day, till they be well. The beſt of all ointments for the ſinewes and joynts of any beaſts, is patch greaſe, with which

ye

ye muſt rub and chaſe the ſinews very well, and hold a hot iron againſt it, to melt the ointment, and cauſe it to ſink in: do this once a day, for three or four days, then once in three days, till it be well.

If the ſinews are benum'd with cold, by lying in a bog, or otherwiſe. Then you are to rub his limbs and body very well with dry ſtraw, till he be warm and dry: then rub his ſinews with the foreſaid oyl, and chaſe them well, and make a fire near the beaſt or horſe to warm him; alſo give him two or three quarts of ſtrong Beer or Ale, made blood-warm, to warm and comfort him. Do this, and he will ſoon recover and riſe, if his heart be not periſhed with lying over long in the cold mire or water. Often proved.

How to make the foreſaid Oyl.

Take a peck of ſhoe-makers patches, thoſe which they pare off their leather and ſhoes, and one pint of Train oyl, and one pound of ſheeps ſuet rendered. Put theſe two, and the pieces of leather into two gallons of fair water, and boil them one quarter of an hour: then take it off the fire, and let it ſtand to cool; and when it is cold, the fat will lie on the top of the water: then take it off, and put it into ſome earthen pot to keep for your uſe. If you do not uſe it quickly, you had beſt to purifie it, and keep it in a cloſe pot, till you have need. It is a very preſent remedy for either man or beaſt, whoſe ſinews be in any wiſe hurt or ſtiff. Often proved.

To heal Scabs and Gauls in Cattle.

IF your Cattle be ſcabby, your beſt way is, to waſh and rub them very well with oxe piſs made warm; rub off the ſcabs, and when they are dry, anoint them with freſh butter, and beaten garlick, well mixt together. Do this three times, two dayes between each time, and it helpeth.

The Mange on Cattle.

THis diſeaſe is ſo like to the mange on a dog, that I can give it no other name; and I have no Authour that ſpeaks of it, nor many more; and therefore I give it a name like it ſelf.

The Signs of this Soranes are.

It beginneth commonly on the neck of Calves, or other young Cattle, with ſmall moyſt hurtls, and the skin is wet as though the beaſt did ſweat, and when that moiſture is dry it baketh hard to the skin, and is of a hoary colour; and the next day the moiſture iſſueth out again, and dryeth as is ſaid: and ſo becometh a hoary ſcab, or ſcurf; and if it be not remedied in time it will ſpread all over the beaſt and kill him in time. Yea, many Calves of a year old dye thereof: and all for their maſters want of skill and will to remedy them.

The remedy is.

Firſt to let them blood in the neck vein, and let them bleed well; that is, till you ſee the blood turn from black and thick, to red and thin. Then take a Gallon of Ox, or Cow piſs, and put therein four or five handfulls of Gooſe

dung new made, mix it very well together, then ſtrain, or gather out the dung with your hand, and keep the piſs. Then warm ſome of it, and therewith waſh your beaſt where the mange is; bath it well to ſoften the hard ſcurf, and with a Cury-comb, or ſome other fit inſtrument, ſcrape up the ſcurf clean from the skin, till it look raw, and be ready to bleed; then waſh it again and ſo leave it for that time. Waſh and rub off the hard ſcurf thrice a week, till the ſcurf dye, and the skin continue clean. But if the weather be cold when you waſh, as oft it is, then you muſt keep them in the warm houſe till they be dry. And give them meat good ſtore, for the better you keep them, the ſooner you ſhall have your deſired cure, often proved.

Flowing of the Gall, or yellowes.

THe flowing of the Gall in Oxe or other beaſt, is occaſioned by overmuch choller, which filleth the gall ſo full that it flowes, and runs all over the body, and ſo cauſeth the yellowes, or Jaundiſe.

The ſigns thereof are.

Yellowneſs of the eyes within, the skin is yellow, and full of ſmall duſt, and ſcales all over the body, and his ears abound with ear-wax; ſo that ſometimes all the flaps will be wet on the inner-ſide, almoſt to the top of the ear, and the beaſt will refuſe to eat, and pine away, and at laſt dye, if remedy be not found.

The remedy is.

Take a new-laid hens egg, make a hole in the top

top thereof, and pour out the white, then take fine powder of pepper, and hard soot of a chimney beaten to fine powder, and with equal proportion of soot and pepper fill up the Egg-shell, and mix them very well with the yelke; then add to it so much honey as to fill the Egg-shell very full; and so put the Egg into the beasts mouth, and make him swallow it shell and all: and before he go from your hand, give him half a pint of Urine made warm, do this three mornings together, and it is a perfect cure, often proved.

For any beast that cannot piss.

IF Oxe or other beast do tremble and stamp when they should piss, and do it but by drops, or none at all; Then ye shall give him warm water, wherein wheat bran hath been scalded to drink, and it will help him, *Mascbal.*

But my cure is, to take two green Onion blades, and beat them small, then put to them so beaten a quart, or three pints of new Beer or Ale, and give it to the beast with a horn, do this three mornings fasting, and it helpeth often proved.

Hide bound in a beast to help.

THis grievance is so called, because the hide sticks fast to his back and sides; so that you cannot pinch it up with your fingers. This grief comes commonly by bad keeping and poverty, it doth sore trouble and torment the beast and makes his hair to stair, and look old, and the beast to look wanderous il-favouredly.

The cure is.

First let the beast blood, and let him bleed well, that is till you see it alter from black to more red; Then give him of long Peper, Fenugreek, and Aniseed, of each one peniworth, beaten to very fine powder, and boiled in a quart of strong Beer, when it is boiled ad to it one ounce of Sugar, and one head of Garlick, finely pil'd and beaten small, mix these well together, and give it to your beast blood-warm in the morning fasting, three dayes together; each day so much, and keep him well. Also you must rub and chafe his back and sides very well with your hands, anointing it all along the Ridge, and on both sides with Salit oyl; rub it exceedingly, and pull up the skin with your hands to loose it, and hold a hot Iron over it, to cause the oyl to sink in. But if you can get Patch grease for this use, it is excellent, do this four or five times, alwayes two or three dayes between, and it helpeth without fail.

Lice on Cattle to kill.

IT is generally agreed amongst all Artists, that Cattle become lowsie by taking some Surfet, or cold after a great heat and rain: But for my part I judge the cause to be unclean keeping in the house, and mustie unsound food, and many times for want of food in due time. This stands with reason; for, if a beast be never so lowsie, give him good hay enough, and some oats, or grass sufficient, and he will shake them off without any other help.

The Remedy is,

Take a gallon of fair water, and set it on the fire in a kettle, and put therein as much of the fine powder of white Arseneck, as will lie on an English Six-pence; boyl it a walm or two, then take it from the fire, and while it is yet reasonable hot, wash the beasts neck and shoulders, and all other places where the lice are, in shedding or parting the hair with your fingers, that the water may come to the bottom: Do this twice, and keep your beast tyed in the house, till his hair be dry, and it helpeth. Often proved.

Another as well proved by me.

Take quick-silver one peny worth, and four ounces of Hogs-grease clarified, and one dram of brimstone in fine powder; mix all these ingredients very well together, so long, till you can see none of the quick-silver at all: then clip away a little hair from their horn-roots, and anoint that place with some of this ointment. Also clip away a spot of hair on the top of his shoulders, and another on the lowest part of his dowlap, and anoint these places with the said ointment, and it will kill all the lice on his body. *Probatum est.*

Lice to kill.

OR, take a thread of new woollen cloath, of an inch and half broad, and so long, as to reach about his neck: Dress it with the ointment, and stitch it close about his neck like a collar, and so let it remain for the space of a

moneth, and it will kill all the lice of his whole bopy. *Probatum est.* My Masters, the old ox-leaches teach many wayes to kill lice; but I always use these of mine own, because they are easily got, and never fail to do the work.

Worms in cattle or calves.

CAttle will oft have worms in their bellies, but especially calves, which will annoy them much, and at length kill them, if remedy be not found in time.

The signs are these.

Ye shall see them run up and down, and not stand or abide long in one place, and sometimes lie down, shake, and quiver, and straightwayes up again, and about, and some will hold their heads oft towards their sides.

The Remedy is.

Take a handful of tansie, and a little wormwood; beat them very small, and mix them with sweet milk, and so give each beast a pint in the morning fasting, three dayes together. If to a calf, give but half a pint at a time.

If ye cannot get tansie, wormwood will serve alone; or, Take of the juice of Horehound, beaten and stampt, with a quantity of leek-blades; make it in pellets as big as wall-nuts, with sweet butter, and so give it two or three to a big beast at a time, and one to a calf.

Looseness of teeth in cattle.

IF the teeth of any beast be loose, and yet have no fret in his tail, ye shall cut an inch and a half of the end of his tail, and let him

bleed

bleed well there, it is a preſent remedy; or you may ſcarifie his gums with the point of a ſharp knife, and make them bleed; then waſh them with white-wine vineger and ſalt mixt together, and rub them well therewith two or three times, and it helpeth. Often proved.

Bones broken or looſe; or, ſinews to knit.

IF any bone of a beaſt be broken, or out of joynt; Firſt, cauſe an Artiſt to ſet them in their right places, and to roll the fracture faſt; then take off the herb cumfrey, bruiſe ſome of the leafs and roots thereof with a little honey, and lay it too plaiſter-wayes, and when it is dry and hard, then make a new plaiſter, and lay to it.

Another.

Take yarrow and ſome cumfrey leafs, and ſtamp them ſmall with ſwines greaſe, and plaiſterwayes lay them to. This will knit bones and ſinews alſo.

Purging of cattle, a thing good.

TAke nine or fifteen leaves of ſmall laurel, dry them and make into powder, and mix it with honeyed water, and ſo give it to your beaſt in the morning faſting: Or, you may take the green leafs of the ſaid plant, nine or fifteen of them; ſtamp them with a pint of honeyed water, and a little ſalt; ſtrain out the juice, and give it to your beaſt in the morning faſting: this purgeth ſtrongly. Alſo madder (which Diers uſe) ſteeped in milk, and given as beforeſaid, purgeth very well, and very ſafe. Alſo the leafs

of the alder bruised and boiled in water, then strained and the water given, doth purge both choler and flegm downward, and cleanseth water out of the stomack of either man or beast. Also the berries of the same tree, stampt with Ale or Beer, doth the like. Or the inner bark, while it is green, stampt with wine, and so let it stand all night cold, being close from the air, and then strain it in the morning; make it blood warm, and give it to your beast. The greater quantity you give of any of these medicines, the stronger they will be to work. Therefore be wise in their use, and when you cause your cattle to purge, keep them warm a night or two; forget not this at your peril.

To stop fluxes, time best.

THE best purging is, when the moon is in *Scorpio* or *Pisces*: and the best time to stop fluxes or laxes is, when the moon is in *Taurus*, *Virgo*, or *Capricorn*; then to give your beasts drink to stop fluxes, is the best time. *Probatum est.*

Collick-cattle to help.

GIve to your Oxe, or other beast, garlick piled, and beaten small, and so mixt with white wine, or strong Beer, while it is yet new, or working in the fat, and so given is very good, or bruised leeks in the same manner; but be sure to give it three or four mornings fasting, and it will not fail.

Giving

Gurling or rumbling in the belly.

WHen your beaſt, oxe, or cow, &c. hath a rumbling in the belly, and noiſe in his guts, you ſhall ſee him lie down often, and riſe up again ſuddenly, becauſe he cannot reſt for pain; alſo you may hear a noiſe of wind in his belly. To help this grievance, ye ſhall give him onions, beaten ſmall and boiled in ſweet wine: Or give him of feneliſeed, aniſeed, and cumminſeed, of each half an ounce, beaten very ſmall, and boiled in ſweet ſack, or very ſtrong ale: alſo let him blood under the tail, and ſo he will recover. Proved.

Shrew run to help, nature of that mouſe.

THE ſhrew is a ſmall mouſe, with a very long noſe, ſhe is more black than another mouſe. If you know her not from other mice, you may obſerve the cat; for when ſhe doth catch one of theſe mice, ſhe doth play with it, and kill it, but eats it not.

Her nature is ſuch, that if ſhe run over any limb of man or beaſt, they ſuddenly fall lame, as though they were benum'd; and if it run over the back or loins of a beaſt, then he cannot riſe behind, no nor ſtand when he is helpt up, but go on his knees, and draw his hinder part after him, yet eat and drink if it be given him. This I have ſeen and helpt, but herein be not deceived; for a beaſt that hath his back broken, the great marrow-bones of his thighs broken, or the huckle-bones out of their cups, have the ſame ſigns, as I have often ſeen: but

than

then you may know by feeling those bones, and if they be broken, you may hear them rattle, when he is set on his feet; but if his bones and sinews be sound, yet lame as is aboveſaid, then you may safely conclude, that he is shrew-run.

The cure is;

Tak some boughs or twigs of a shrew-tree, and beat and rub the lame limb, or lame back of the beast, make it smart with beating, and hot with rubbing; Do it two or three dayes, twice a day, and it helpeth; this I have proved true: or, you may carry the beast to a briar that grows at both the ends, and draw him through the boughs thereof under the briar twice or thrice, alwayes the same way. This is said to help, but I have not proved it. If your beast be run over the heart, he will be sick as well as lame in his farther parts; and to remedy this, ye shall cause the beast to eat some tender twigs of the shrew-tree, by putting them into his grinders, or jaw-teeth, and to beat and rub his body. Also proved.

How to make the said shrew-tree.

TAke a shrew-moule alive, hold her by the tail, that she lame not your hand; then let one bore a hole in a tree with an auger; make it three or four inches deep, if the tree be a big one: then put in the moule, and drive a pin after her to keep her in, yet so, as not to kill her, but let her dye there by famine, &c.

The tree being thus made, when you have occasion to use it, as before is taught, then

break

break or cut ſo many of the branches as you will uſe at once, but let them not touch the earth, till the work you intend be done. The tree or trees you are to make uſe of are, either oak, aſh, elm, or withy-ſallie; all proved.

Tetter on cattle to help.

THis is an unſeemly ſcab or ſcurvineſs, yet doth little hurt to the beaſt, for it groweth but on the outward part of his body, and is not above ſix moneths before it fall away of it ſelf: ſome are broad, and ſome grow long, and hang like cluſters of grapes, with many kernels and knobs, ſomewhat hard, and of a hory colour, and a little inclining to blue.

The remedyes;

Ye ſhall mix ointment with tar, and a little gray ſope, of all a like quantity, and heat it, and then anoint thoſe tetters therewith, ſo often as you ſee neuſe, and this will heal it: ſome fear them with a hot iron, and then anoint them with tar onely; both proved.

A medicine for all kind of griefs in cattle.

TAke two penyworth of treacle, a handful of hempſeed, a portion of ivy-leafs, and elder or box-tree leaves, of feltherfew as much as a tennis ball, of clay of a wall that hath no lime in it, and ſo much of hay-ſalt; put thereto of urine, and a little ſoot of a chimney; then ſtir all theſe well together, and make it warm, and ſo give it to each beaſt three good ſpoonfulls thereof: and laſtly, before they go from you ye ſhall give to each beaſt a little tar, or give them

them in drink the dryed flowers of wormwood mixt with some salt. Thus ye may use your sheep and other cattle against all diseases: it assageth most pains in cattle, or hurtful diseases in them, either in head or body.

Blood-pissing by a strain, or tallow melted by hasty driving of a beast.

IF an oxe fat be melted, he falls away suddenly, and his dung is black, greasie, and stinking; if he be strained, he doth piss and dung blood, and is quickly weak.

The remedy is;

Ye shall give him four ounces of the cruds of runit in a pint of milk; do this so soon as you espy his grievance: Then keep him from water twenty and four hours, and then give him eight ounces of the foresaid cruds in a quart of sweet milk, and let him not drink of four hours after; yet give him either grass, or green ashtree leafs to eat.

Pontasie in a beast to help.

IF any beast have this disease, he will shake, twitch, and quiver in his flanks, and pant.

The cure is;

You shall give him a little runnet, soot, and urine mixt together, give it three or four mornings together, and it helpeth. But in this case be careful, lest the signs deceive you, and the disease prove a leavery, either common or pestilent.

Blood

Blood in the backs of cattle.

IF your cattle be troubled with blood in their backs (as ſometimes beaſts are) then they will go as though they drew their heads aſide, or after them.

The remedy is;

To let the beaſt blood in the vein, under his tail, and let him bleed well: Then ſtop the blood either with bruiſed nettles and ſalt, or with part of a duſt ball, as is taught before, and he will do well.

Bulls their diſeaſes, or hurts.

BUlls have no diſeaſes; but what are common to other beaſts, except in their members of generation; and in theſe hurts, our old Authors are ſilent; yet in my practice, I was twice called to cure ſuch hurts. The firſt was a young bull, whoſe yard hung out, and was covered all over with mire and dirt, which was dry, and hard baked thereon.

The cure was this;

Firſt, I waſht it with ſtrong beer and butter, boiled together, and made it clean; then I ſee it was raw and ſore; and for the remedy, I dreſt it twice a day with ſwines greaſe and gooſe greaſe mixt together, and within four dayes he drew it up into the ſheath, amended, and ſerved cows well as before; but how this hurt came was not known.

The ſecond Bulls cure.

This was a great ſtrong town-bull of three years old, his yard hung out, was very ſtiff and hard,

hard, and exceeding hot and sore, with many scabs thereon; it was thought he took his hurt by serving many kine, it being in the beginning of *June*, the chief time for cows in *Cheshire*. But some judged the cause to be one cow, that continued proud two or three dayes. The cure I used was; First, I washed it very well with the juice of chickweed and plantine, and got off the scabs, so that it was raw and did bleed; then I anointed it with swines grease, as the former, not knowing any better at that time. This was done twice a day, though I lived far remote, and within four dayes he drew up his yard, yet was two moneths before he was perfectly well. The reason was the hot weather, serving many kine, and the means used were not so good, as I found since.

If thou be called to any the like cure, then take this course following. First, wash the member very well with this water following;

Take a quart of Smiths water, that which they cool their hot iron in, one handful of sage, and a good quantity of alome, and three spoonfuls of honey; boyl all these together, till half a pint be wasted; then strain and wring out the sage, and keep the water in a cup or glass close stopt. Then take a good quantity of clean linen rags, and burn them to fine ashes, and when you have washed the sore member with the water, then strew it all over with these ashes, and wrap it with a soft and clean flaxen cloath, and tye another course cloath under his belly, and over his back,

back, to hold the other fast for falling away. Do this twise a day, and in a short time he will be well, but keep him in the house from cows, if it be possible. And for a hurt like the first, use the same cure there prescribed. Once I saw a young bull that was strained, and pissed blood, but he dyed the same day, before any help was used; and when he was opened, his bladder was full of blood. In this case I know no other cure, but that for blood-pissing in: If a bulls stones be crusht and broken, the onely cure is to geld him: the manner how to do it I need not teach, its so well known. The like way is to be taken with a horse in such a case.

Diseases and hurts of kine; and first, if she cannot calve, to help her.

IF you see your cow long in labour, and straining to calve, yet is not able to bring forth, either because the passage is too small; or else, that the calf doth not lie right for the birth: in either of these cases, you are to help her your self, or procure some one that hath skill to do it. The manner how is this, your cow being laid down on her left side (as alwayes they do in this case) make your arm bare, and wet all your arm and hand in warm water; then set your four fingers ends and thumb close together, and so put it up into her body, and feel if the calf lie right for the birth, which is, if the nose lie towards you, and both the fore-feet; if so, then draw the two feet both together, so far, till you may see them; then put up your hand again, and take the calf by

by the lower chap, or put your fingers between the jaw-bones under his chin, and if you can put up the other hand to his nose, so holding his neck straight, draw it towards you, till its nose be as forward as its feet; then take the feet in your right hand, and the ears in your left hand, and draw it forth. But in all this work, you had best lie on your belly, and lean on your elbows, it is the best and easiest way. Now if the calf lie right, and yet the passage be so narrow, that you cannot draw it forth, as is taught; then take a small cord, and make a running neuse or loop on the end thereof, make it to run very easily, put the loop on your fingers ends, so that you may put it off with your thumb, upon the calfs chap, or over his head, as your need is; then let one or two draw gently at the cord, and your self to guide the calfs head and feet with both your hands, till you have it; if the passage be not so straight, that it cannot be got by this means, if so, then there is no other nor better way to save the cow alive, than to cut the calfs head in pieces with the stump of a knife, which hath no more of the blade than a man may hide in his hand, besides the haft. Also for this work he must have an iron hook, with an eye at the one end, to tye a cord to, and the point of the hook sharp, to enter the skin of the calf; so he may set the hook on the lower chap of the calf, or what part else he intends to cut, and let one draw gently at the cord and hook, whilest he cuts that part away whereon the hook is fastned, and so to another

ther part, till he have it all. Then give your cow a quart of ſtrong beer, and an ounce of aniſeeds beaten to ſmall powder, and mixe with the beer, to which add one handful of mallows, or mugwort leafs, beaten ſmall to comfort her, and cauſe her to caſt her later birth; and if ſhe were not cruſht before you took this courſe, ſhe will mend and do well; often proved.

Now if the calf come not the right way, but the ſhoulder forward, and the head bowed backwards to the hip (as oft they do) then ſet the ball of your hand to its ſhoulder, and put it up into the cows belly from the birth: then put up your hand to its head, and bring the head down and the foremoſt feet, and ſo reduce it to a natural birth, and then draw it as is taught.

But if the rump come firſt (as ſometimes it doth) put it up as you did the ſhoulder, and reduce it to a natural birth if you can, if not, then keep it up from the birth, till you can get forth the two hinder feet: then let ſome one draw at them, and do you guide the rump with your hands, till you deliver the cow of her burden. This with diſcretion you muſt work, and which way ſoever the calf lies, reduce it to a natural birth, if it be poſſible; if not, you are well inſtructed by theſe two examples. But if you muſt needs draw a calf, be ſure to draw downwards, frontwards the cows back, and draw hard, as need requires, but not raſhly; ſo you ſhall have your deſire, and the cow do well. *Probatum eſt.*

Note this cure as followeth;

Once I was called to a cow, that could not calve in the year 1667, she had lien two dayes, was very big at the birth-place, but no room for the calf to come forth, for the mouth of the matrix was so strait, that I had much pain to force up my middle finger, yet she strain'd with all her strength; so that if it had been possible to break way on the one side the natural passage: here the cause was desperate, and so the cure must be also; yet all did well, with much care and labour of her Keeper, after the first work was done.

The Cure.

For the effecting this work, I got a very sharp knife, the blade not above two inches long, held it so between my fingers (they being held straight, yet close together, that I carryed it along the neck of the Mother, till I came to the narrow mouth thereof, not hurting the passage at all: Then guiding the knife with my fore-finger, and holding the haft with my other fingers and thumb, I cut open the mouth of the Matrix, till I had room sufficient to draw away the Calve: which was then quickly done, and she cast her later birth the same day; and within three weeks got strength to rise her self, and became a good Beif within the year. The Calve had milk of an other Cow, and is now a good Cow, 1670. This cure did well, but I think the better way had been to have cut open her side in the flank on the milking side, and to have

taken

taken forth the Calve that way, and ſown up the wound as was taught before for a Cow or other beaſt that was goared, or panched. This is for thy example if need require.

To help a Cow of the whetherd, that is, when ſhe hath Calved and cannot Clean.

WHetherd, that is, when a Cow hath newly Calved, and hath not caſt her Cleaning (as many do) and many dye thereof.)

To make her caſt and avoid the ſame, ye ſhall take a good quantity of the juice of Mallowes, and mix it with Ale and give it to her with a horn, it is well proved. Alſo the juice of mugwort, given in the ſame manner is good to cleanſe her, and alſo to bring forth a dead Calve. Alſo ſmoaked Barley given her to eat, and luke-warm water to drink, all very good and often proved.

To get the juice of your herbs tis beſt to beat them ſmall in a morter or diſh, mix them with your Ale or Beer, wring or ſtain out the herbs, and ſo give it to your Cow blood-warm, often proved. Yet when all theſe fail (as ſometimes they do) Then ſome uſe to put up their hand, is being firſt anointed with ſoft greaſe, and looſe the cleaning from amongſt the rough knots, and burs of the mother, unto knots or burs it ſticks faſt: and pull it away by pieces; then put in a good lump of butter, and ſo let him go, and ſhe will do well. But if the matrix be much inflamed, yea, very hot and ſore, then your beſt courſe is to take a good quantity of the juice of plantine, of Chick-weed, knot graſs, and

houſ'-green, or any two of them, beat them ſmall, ſtrain out the juice, and mix it with hogs greaſe that is not ſalted, & boil it till the greaſe be all melted, then let it cool, and with your hand put it into the mother as far as you can: this doth both cool and comfort it very much. Do this two or three dayes, and ſhe will do well: Thou mayeſt know ſhe mends, if ſhe eat and ceaſe to ſtrain: if ſhe do not leave straining, but avoid ſtinking browniſh matter out of the matrix, there is little hope of life. If this accident happen in winter, when there is not herbs (as oft it doth) then take two ounces of *mel roſarum*, and half a pint of ſtrong beer, and mix them together, and being blood-warm, put it into a gliſter bladder, and with the pipe ſpurt it into the mother. Do this three dayes, and ſhe will be well.

Deſcenſion, or falling out of the matrix.

IT happeneth many times, that a cow with ſtraining to clean (after ſhe hath calved) forceth down the mother, then there is great danger of death, if preſent help be not found, yea, many do dye thereof in the winters nights, before it be eſpyed, it being periſhed with cold.

The cure.

When the womb of a cow is faln out, your firſt work is, to lay a ſheet or great cloath under it as ſhe lieth, or to hold under it, if ſhe ſtand; then take all the cleaning clean off the mother, but do not take off the burs or knots that ſtick faſt to the ends of the veins thereof, for fear ſhe bleed to death, as I have ſeen, otherwiſe thoſe knots

knots muſt and will come off, before the womb be clean; but it is better to let them rot away, (as they will in time) than run the hazard of her bleeding, which is ſo hard to ſtay. The cleaning being clean taken away, take a quart of ſtrong beer, wherein boil four ounces of ſalt butter, and as hot as you can abide your hands in it, waſh the mother therewith, and make it clean. This done, put it up with both your hands, till it be within her body: then having your arm bare to the ſhoulder, put the matrix into its right place, and be ſure that it be all turned, and lie not on lumps; if you do it right, one may feel your hand by laying his hand on the cows belly, before her udder is on the outſide: then draw back your hand ſoftly, that you may leave the mother behind you; then put two or three lumps of ſalt butter into the mother, as far as you can, and be ſure you leave her in the right place. Then ſtitch it up in this manner, to keep in the mother, in caſe it offer to deſcend again; Take two little ſhreads of ſhoe-leather, of two inches and a half long, and half an inch broad; bore two holes in each of them one inch and a half aſunder; then with a great flat-pointed needle, and a ſtrong double thread, as big as a ſhoe-thread; ſtitch thoſe two pieces of leather on each ſide the cows ſhape, and tie it together, not too cloſe, but that ſhe may make water, and let it remain till ſhe be well, which will be in few dayes, often proved. Note, That the two pieces of leather are to keep the ſhape from cutting

with the thread, and to hold it ſtraight, &c.

But Reader, in all this I have taught thee concerning theſe accidents happening to kine, I ſuppoſe thee to have an acute and ready wit, and a nimble and active hand, elſe not to undertake any of theſe magnetick works, that require ſo much agility both of head and hand. But for an help in all theſe, and any of this kind, I adviſe thee to repair to ſome ſlaughter-man or Butcher, and ſee him open his ſlaughtered beeves, eſpecially cows; yea, ſuch as have calves in their bellies: mark well how they lie in the matrix, how it grows, and all the parts thereof. Alſo the guts and their parts, the veins and ſinews where, where they lie, and to what uſe they ſerve. Uſe this often in thy practice, for hereby thou maiſt become excellent in art.

A cow new calved, ſick by drinking cold water, how to help.

A Cow may be ſick with drinking much cold water when ſhe hath new calved, and then ſhe muſt be helped, by giving her hot ſpices and ſtrong beer.

Once I was called to medicine a cow in this caſe, ſhe calved in *May*, in very hot weather; ſhe being very fat, was hot and dry, and drunk much cold water at a brook, near the place where ſhe calved; by this means her belly ſwell'd, and ſhe did eat nothing all that day, but lay all along on the earth, with her legs ſtretcht out, and was thought to be incurable. Now when I ſaw in what caſe ſhe was, and heard by what means ſhe

came

came to it: then I concluded her ſtomack and inward parts to be ſtupified with the cold water, and that the remedy muſt be hot and comfortable, and ſo it was; for I gave her long pepper, two penyworth, grains one penyworth, and aniſeed one ounce, all beaten to fine powder, and mixt with two quarts of ſtrong ale, and half a pint of aqua-vitæ, and one penyworth of treacle, and gave it at twice, one hour between the the times; the laſt was after Sun-ſetting, and within two hours after, we put her legs cloſe to her body by force, turned her on her belly, and with a little holding ſhe ſat up, and held up her head, though weakly, and about midnight, ſhe did eat ivy leafs, being put between her grinders, and ſo recovered, and did well.

But all this while the Butcher was kept there to have dreſſed her for meat, if I had but ſaid that I doubted of her life. By this example work in the like caſe, but with diſcretion, making your medicines ſtronger or weaker, as you ſee need.

White waſt in a Cow to help.

THE white waſt in a cow doth weaken her very much, and in time will kill her, if remedy be not found: it comes by ſome ſtrain in the ſmall of her back and loins, whereby the ſpermatick veſſels are ſo weakened, that they cannot hold and retain the ſeed, but it falleth down into the womb, there putrifies, and ſo paſſeth from her in a white yellowiſh water, much like to the ſtinking gunary of a man: all cows haue ſuch like matter paſs from them, ſoon after their calving,

till the yard throughly cleanſed, but not after, if free from this infirmity; neither is that which runneth from the reins ſo thick and well concocted as this, but thin and raw, and continues long after her calving, and weakens the beaſt, as is before ſaid; and by theſe ſigns ye may know it from her natural cleanſing.

The cure is;

Take one dram of the fine powder of cinamon, and boil it in a quart of farrow-cows milk, and give it to her with a horn, in the morning faſting, being blood-warm; let her faſt two hours after. Do this nine mornings together, and it helpeth; *probatum eſt.*

Udder of a cow hurt or inflamed.

IF the udder or teats of a cow be cut, goared, ſtaked, bitten or torn with a dog, in all theſe the cure is one and the ſame.

The cure is;

Take of the glear fat of bacon, and with the fire tongs made red hot, or any other hot iron, fry out the fat; then to two ounces of that burnt fat, add one ounce of common turpentine, and as much tar; work them to a perfect ſalve, and if the udder be torn, cut away the looſe pieces and jags that hang down, and make the ſore even and handſom: then anoint it twice a day with the foreſaid ſalve, and it helps. Proved.

But if he be goared with a beaſts horn, or ſtaked

ked, then you muſt take clean linen rags, and make tents of them; roll your tents in the ſalve, and put them into the wounds, alſo tie ſome cloath under her belly, and over her back, to keep in the tents. Do this twice a day, till ſhe be whole.

But if her udder be cruſht or inflamed, and ſwell, and be very hot, then your cure is firſt to ſcarifie it lightly, yet in many places, and loſe out the chafed and ſcalded blood: then, if it be in ſummer, (as commonly it is) take a good quantity of chickweed, and as much clevers, and the like much of knotgraſs; beat them ſmall, and boil them in vineger, or ſtrong ſowre beer a good quantity, thicken it with wheat-bran, and make a great pultas; ſpread it on a cloath, and lay it to the ſore udder blood-warm, and aſſoon as it is dry, renew it. But if it be in winter, when herbs cannot be got, then take Album græcum, a dogs white turd, and mix it with your vineger; make it thick like pap, ſpread it on a cloath, and lay it on the ſore udder, and when it is dry, renew it. But if it do impoſthumate, and come to ripeneſs, then lance it in the ſofteſt place, thruſt out the quitter, and tent it with the ſalve as is taught before twice a day till it be well.

Now in *England*, they uſe to rub a cows udder that is hard or ſwoln, with the fine earth that a mole hath new caſt up, and many do mend

thereby. Also if you take a quick mole, and rub and roll her between your hands till she dye, she giveth such a magnetick vertue to your hands, that if you rub and stroak a cows udder that is hard and whetston'd with them, it doth amend in short time. Or, if she give blood with her milk, do stroak her paps, and draw out the blood two or three dayes, and it helps; *probatum est.* Yea, though thou kill but one mole, as is said in all your life, yet your hands retain the vertue for ever after; this I have often proved.

If your cows paps be clapt with intemperate cold, and heat of the air, or scrateht with briars, or any the like sorance, then your cure is; Take dock-roots that are firm and sound, wash and scrape them clean; then beat them very small, and boil them in fresh butter, and when they are well boiled, strain out the butter into a cup or dish, and it will be a fine yellow salve, with which salve, let your maids anoint and stroak the cows teats, when she hath done milking, and in so doing three or four dayes, twice a day, they will be whole. Often proved.

Milk wanting in a cow new calved.

IF your new-calved cow want milk, either through poverty, sickness, want of meat, or that she is naturally a dry bag; if the defect be by poverty, and that poverty be for want of meat, then I hope you know your cure, which is only supply the want.

If the poverty come by sickness, then remove the cause by convenient medicine, and the effect cea-

ceaſeth. If her dryneſs be natural, it is hard to remedy; yet in all theſe caſes, thoſe things are found moſt excellent helps.

Take aniſeeds one ounce, fenel-ſeeds as much, beat them to fine powder, and boil them in a quart of good ale or beer, and give it her lukewarm. Alſo boil the leafs of coleworts in water, and give it her to drink, or give her the leafs raw to eat. Or, if ſhe be very poor, give her two quarts of boiled barley to eat every day, and the water it was boiled in to drink; boil fenel ſeeds therein, or fenel it ſelf: boil your barley till it break, boil it in a good quantity of water to ſerve your cow moſt of the day. Uſe this three week leſs or more, as you ſee need; it is an excellent help, yea, the beſt I ever found.

Biting of a mad Dog, or other venemous beaſts.

THE biting of a mad dog, or any other mad beaſt, venemous beaſt, or ſtinging with ſerpents is poyſonous, and deſtroyes the body and life of man and beaſt, in one kind or other, as all poyſons do, if taken and not ſoon remedied. But my intended task at this time, is onely to ſhew the ſigns, and teach the cure for the biting of a mad dog, or any other mad beaſt; as wolf, fox, cat, or ſwine being mad, by the poyſon of a mad dog. Theſe being all poyſonous, and many more; ſome poyſonous, and ſome venemous, cauſeth me to ſpeak a little of poyſonous ſubſtances, the better to inform my Readers, I mean the vulgar ſort, &c.

Venom or poyſon is of three ſorts;

1. Some living creatures are poyſonous.
2. Some herbs and plants are poyſonous.
3. Some minerals and metals are poyſonous.

And as the venoms and poyſons are many, ſo they have ſundry wayes of workings, yet all to the deſtruction of man, and all humane nature. For, whether nature be the matter, form, or whole frame of man. Theſe poyſons corrupt all the materials of the body of man or beaſt, both the humours, the ſpirits, and the ſolid parts; and that theſe may be corrupted by poyſon, no man doubteth; yet ſome may perhaps ſay, How comes it to paſs that ſome are not hurt by poyſons? To this I anſwer; That ſome men have ſuch a ſtrong conſtitution of Nature, that hardly any poyſon inwardly taken, (unleſs it be a great quantity) will hurt them, neither the biting of venemous beaſts ſo ſoon as others; and ſome are ſo ſubject to vomit, that they caſt up poyſon before it can corrode or operate.

Now, of living creatures that are poyſonous, and of the divers and ſundry workings of poyſons, of ſo many as I have ſeen or read of:

Firſt, The Dragon kills by his ſting, though he bite not, nor ſuck the blood.

Secondly, The Crocodile is poyſon, as ſome ſay: others ſay, his fleſh is very good meat. However, if he catch either man or beaſt, he is ſure to eat that.

Thirdly, The touch of the Viper cauſeth the body to ſwell, and dye ſuddenly.

Fourthly,

Fourthly, The poyſon of the Aſp cauſeth ſleep, and the head to ſwell.

Fifthly, The biting of Hemorrhous draweth the blood from all parts of the body.

Sixthly, Dipſas with his double head, makes thirſty, and ſo kills.

Seventhly, The Newt poyſoneth the water.

Eighthly, The bite of the Preſter, cauſeth the mouth of the wounded to foam, and gape wide.

Ninthly, The Seps his biting conſumes the bones, and diſſolves the body.

Tenthly, The Baſilisk is ſaid to kill by ſight onely (and that I believe, as I do the ſtory of the Phœnix, the Salamander, the Fly perauſta, and ſow boots) Theſe are a fearful brood, yet ſtrangers in theſe our temperate Iſlands.

Venemous Creatures in England, Scotland, *and* Wales.

Firſt, Of the Adder; If this Ell-like creature ſting any man, the part becometh of a leady colour; and if it be not remedied with ſpeed, the poyſon aſcends to the heart, and the wounded member rots; and if good help be not found, loſs of life or limb enſues.

Secondly, the Slow worm, or Blind worm, it is very venemous, the ſtingings of it are very ſmall, and ſcarce appear to the eye; the wounded part is red, and the whole body becometh inflamed; and if preſent help be not found, death is at hand.

Thirdly, of the Toad, it is a moſt venemous creature, and poyſoneth the part of the body ſhe touch-

toucheth, maketh it inflame, ſwell, and to ſtand on dew-drops: Of all poyſons it is the ſweeteſt in the mouth, and thee moſt deadly; for it kills in leſs than three hours, being either eaten or drunken.

Fourthly, There are Askers which are very poyſonous, they are of two kinds, one living on the land, and the other in the water. Alſo there are Effs in the hot Chiltern Countrey, which are venemous; of theſe I onely heard, but ſee them not. And there are ſnakes, which are ſmall little creatures, with four feet, very like to an Asker, but very ſwift in running; but I know no hurt in them; there are many of them in this land, they keep commonly in the bogs.

Alſo there are Hornits, Waſps, Bees, and Ants, whoſe ſtingings are not very hurtful, yet venemous, if they bite or ſting. And the Spider, and Connoughtworm poyſonous, and yet S. *Patrick* left them behind when he drove the venemous creatures out of this land.

Poyſonous Plants and Herbs, of which there are many that poyſon and deſtroy the body of man; ſome by inflaming and blattering the inward parts being eaten, or the juice of them drunk. Some cauſing the eyes to ſtart out; alſo cauſing raving and death; and ſome cauſing death by ſleeping. And the like may be ſaid of Mineral, (but I forbear to deſcribe them, for fear the envious ſhould make uſe of them to accompliſh their miſchievous deſires.) But the poyſon

poyſon of the mad dog is contrary to all other poyſons, as I ſhall make it appear.

Of all the poyſons that I have read of, there is none that work upon the rational ſenſes, but only wolfs bane, and that I judge to be, by the exceſſive pain it cauſeth. The poyſon of Aſps and Opium kill by ſleep, they ſo ſtupifie the ſenſitive parts. But the poyſon of the Dog doth ſo deſtroy both the rational and ſenſitive parts, that they grow ſo mad, as that they regard nothing but to fight, bite, ſcratch, and deſtroy any they can, neither regarding friend or foe, neither doth man or beaſt either eat or ſleep, when he is mad by this kind of poyſon, neither take any reſt till he be cured by death; and few eſcape, except they get help in time.

Signs to know a mad Dog by.

If the dog be your own, and you obſerve him bite and ſnap his fellows, and not play at all, neither grin, nor ſnarl much when he biteth; or if he bite or ſnap you, or your people, or Cattle, not being urged thereto; neither was accuſtomed to do ſo before; and eat little, and ſleep not, but is in continual motion; yet barks not at ſtrangers as before, but ſnaps them, all theſe are ſuſpicious ſigns.

Alſo if you ſee a ſtrange dog run about gaping, and driveling at the mouth, holding down his tail alwayes, and hanging out his tongue alſo if he hurt not, nor take notice where other dogs have file, or uſe to piſs, and do the like there; or if he ſnatch and bite any thing and

do

do not bark, or if other dogs shun him, or stand aloof and bark at him, all these are signs that he is mad.

The cause of dogs going mad is black choller, or, melancholy adust, which getting the mastery in their bodies, through vehement heat overcometh the senses, and makes him mad; for the strength of this burnt choler infecteth his brain, and so from thence to the tongue and teeth, and maketh them venemous. Therefore if either man or beast be bitten with such a mad dog, he is in danger to go mad also. But of this I need not speak, it is so well known. And as the biting is perillous, so is the slaver also, and may cause madness without biting. This slaver is easily taken, as by a mad dogs touching ones lips with his mouth, or one dog another, and so of other creatures; for the skin of the lips of man or beast is tender, more soft and spungious than other parts, and very apt to take this kind of poyson.

Also if the slaver of a mad dog fall in water, it infecteth the same; or on grass, it infecteth it. And if any beast drink of the infected water, or eat of the grass before it be cleansed, they are in danger to go mad; and if one of these mad beasts bite either man or beast, they are in the like danger.

Whatsoever is bitten by a mad dog, or receiveth his slaver, is in danger to go mad, though some sooner, and some later, according to the constitution of their bodies, the vehemency of

the

the venome, and the quantity received. In some it lies hid a year, in some two or three moneths, and in some two or three dayes: yea, I was credibly told of one, that took this poyson onely by the touch of the lips, and fell stark mad the same night; yea, bit his wife in bed, and she went mad, and both dyed in three dayes time.

The man that told me this, was one that came to me for the medicine to help one that was bitten with a mad dog. He said, There was a young man, and his wife, going to visit her father and mother, met a mad dog, which assaited a greyhound they had; the man having no weapon but a pocket knife, as this man said, pull'd it out, and stab'd the mad dog, and kill'd him; put up his knife, not heeding to make it clean; but being set at his supper, saw his knife foul with blood, and slaver of the dog, he wet it in his mouth, and dried it on his shirt, after his supper, went to bed, had a sleep, but wakened mad, bit his wife, who told of his killing the dog, after he had bitten her, and before she was mad. If this were true, as he solemnly protested it was, it was a lamentable case: but the truth is, there were many people and cattle bitten, and dyed in the years 1658, 1659, and 1660, in which years a multitude of dogs ran mad, also wolves and foxes, and many foxes were killed by cowherds and others, not being able to make any escape for madness. One mad fox came to my house in the day-time, but not known to be mad, was killed by my dogs; he bit a mastiff, and a cur-

bitch, and they both run mad, not being medicined, becauſe we did not think the fox to be mad. Alſo there came a mad wolf-bitch into the Town of *Lemonahan*, in the *Kings County*, and Barony of *Gari-caſtle*, in the day-time, and bit hogs and ſheep, and one cow, and they all dyed for want of help. Alſo the ſaid wolf bit one young maid, about Eight or Nine years old, pull'd the top of her head bare, ſo that the bone was uncovered a hands breadth or more. Alſo he ſet upon a man that came to ſave the child, bit him by the arm, by the noſe and lips; he caught the wolf in his arms, cried out for help, fell down with the wolf, yet held her faſt, and one of his Neighbours knockt the wolf in the head with an axe, and ſo ended the quarrel. This man and the child came both to me for phyſick, had the medicine twice, got ſalve for the wounds, and both recovered, and did well.

Signs of going mad in them that are bitten with a mad dog.

IF man, woman, or child be bitten with a mad dog, and begin to go mad, you may know by theſe ſigns following:

Firſt, they begin to wake much, and cannot ſleep nor reſt, but are diſquiet in mind, and compliance of it, yet know not the cauſe: if they get any ſleep, it is accompanied with fearful dreams; they ſigh, and are angry without cauſe, and ſome in this caſe do bark like dogs, and are aſhamed to be ſeen of others, and are in fear of water, and regard not whether they eat

or

or drink, or not: their eyes are fiery red, and they have a fiery countenance. All theſe, or any of them are doubtful ſigns, and ye had need to make haſt with the cure; but if any one be bitten with a dog, he or ſhe may know if the dog be mad at the firſt, and get help with ſpeed, and not ſtay for theſe fearful ſigns. How to know the dog is mad, I will teach in the next Page.

Signs of a beaſt bitten with a mad dog, and begin to go mad.

A beaſt being bitten with a mad dog, or that hath lickt up his ſlaver with his graſs, or drunk it with his water (for all is one) doth firſt begin to bellow ſoftly, as though he were merry; yea, ſcrape and ſet his head aſide at his fellows, as though he would play with them: his eyes are red, and ſtare wide open, and he looks furiouſly; ſoon after he grows more wild, roars aloud; ſcrapes on ditch-banks, and roots them with his noſe, and prokes them with his horns, fights with his fellows, leaves his merry beginning, and lows amain, and doth neither eat, drink, nor ſleep, but low continually, and in few days dyes. And what is here ſaid of a beaſt, bull, oxe, or cow, the like ſigns are found in a horſe; for, he begins with play in his manner, and after falls to fighting, biting, pawing, running and ramping, and neither eat nor ſleep till he dye: and as the vulgar ſay, a beaſt, oxe, or cow hath the lowing Evil when mad: So they ſay, a horſe hath the mad ſtaggers, when in this caſe. Alſo ſwine do the like, begin with mirth, and end with mad-

neſs. But theſe are the worſt to cure; therefore if you know they are bitten, make haſt with their cure; for, if you ſtay for theſe ſigns, it is too late, and one mad ſwine will poyſon a whole herd in a day, and they will all go mad, if remedy be not found with ſpeed. Sheep will go mad alſo, if bitten by a mad dog, or mad hog; but they are the moſt mild of all creatures in this caſe, and ſwine the moſt dangerous, for they ceaſe not biting, whatever they come near, if once mad. Truly I ſaw once in *Cheſhire*, a company of ſwine, wherein four were mad; and when we had got the whole herd into a houſe, no man durſt venture in to ſeparate the ſound from the ſick, they were ſo fierce. Alſo cats, geeſe, ducks, and hens will go mad, if bitten with a mad dog. Note alſo, that whether man or beaſt becometh mad this way, and biteth any other creature, it will go mad alſo; and that poultry will go mad, I have ſeen it my ſelf. And Dr. *Read* in his Treatiſe of wounds, tells me, That *Boctius in Tractu venen.* writeth, that he ſaw a man kill'd by a mad houſe cock.

Signs that the dog is mad.

If your own dog bite you, or any of your own people, or do ſnap your cattle, be ſure he is mad, except you tread on him, or otherwayes hurt him; or, that he be a wrangling cur, and uſe to bite and ſnatch, as ſome do. But if you ſee a ſtrange dog bite, or ſnatch your cattle, or bite your ſelf, he being from home, and have not his maſter, or ſome of his garments; or ſome of his

people

people to tend, and you approach too near him; if none of these be, be sure he is mad, and you had best seek for remedy with speed.

Now of the cure.

Those that have written of this malady, have prescribed many remedies, both for the healing of the wound, and to preserve from madness; and for the first, their cure will do well, for any salve that will help the biting of a sound dog, will also cure the biting of a mad dog But for the latter, that is, remedies to preserve from going mad, they prove clouds without rain, for the most part. This is well known to the whole Countrey, who see men remedilesse in this case, and dye miserably, when they have wasted their coyn in seeking remedy at Doctors, and their friends wait for their recovery, till they wish to have them dye out of their misery. For this cause I have not inserted any of their remedies in this Treatise, but onely that which I bought dear, and have found true; yea, it did not fail me these thirty years, being taken in time; but the sooner it is taken after the biting, the better, experience teacheth this.

The cure for man or beast.

When man, woman, or child is bitten with a mad dog, wolf, or fox, or any other mad beast, the liver of the same dog or beast being taken and roasted, and so eaten by the party that is bitten, is a present remedy; often proved. It is also as good for dogs, or any other beast that is bitten with a mad dog; but if the liver cannot be

be gotten, as ſeldom it can; then this following medicine hath not a ſecond.

Take of Tormentil roots clean waſht & ſcrap't two ounces, beat them very ſmall in a morter or diſh, then put them into a quart of ſtrong new beer or ale, and work them well together by ſtirring; then ſtrain out the beer through a coarſe linen cloath, into a cup or diſh; then put to the ſaid beer ſo ſtrained, one dram of Caſtorium, and as much Aſſafetida, and one ſcruple of Lignum Aloes, all made into fine powder. Mix the ale and theſe very well together, and let the patient drink one half at night, going to bed, and the other half in the morning, and faſt two hours after; this doſe is for ſtrong people. But for them that are weak, or children, give half ſo much or leſs at a time. Give according to the age and ſtrength of your patient; if the taſt do offend the patient, ſweeten it with ſugar or aniſeeds; but if they have been long neglected, and begin to be mad, then let them blood in the common vein, and take a good quantity of the blood, if they be ſtrong, and give a bigger doſe of the medicine, and more times, as you ſee need. If they refuſe to take the medicine (as ſure they will) then hold them faſt, and with a ſplent made for that purpoſe, open their mouths, and pour in the medicine with a ſpoon, or other convenient inſtrument, but take heed, leſt they bite you, for if they do, you are in much danger, and muſt take a medicine your ſelf, or go mad; yea, ſooner than if you were bitten with a dog.

Take

Take care of weak and old folks, and young children in letting of blood, and take but little, for fear of a ſincop, and death come in the place of a cure.

The cure for ſwine and dogs.

If either ſwine or dog be bitten with a mad dog, or any other mad beaſt, give the ſame quantity of the medicine as is taught before, with ſweet milk; if they will not eat it, then pour it into their mouths, but beware of biting; and if they begin to be mad before you begin your cure, its better to kill them, than to trouble and indanger your ſelf with them.

If any hound, grey-hound, ſetting-dog, tumbler, or ſpaniel, which is much worth in his maſters eſteem, be bitten, and begin to go mad, and refuſe to eat, then hold him faſt, ſo that he bite not, and open his mouth with a ſtaff, and pour in a pint or more of the medicine made very ſtrong, and keep him ſafe tied in a dark place: give it three or four times, as at night and morning, two dayes together; if he do once begin to eat, then it is ſure he recovers, and ſo of all other beaſts.

For the cure of great beaſts and horſes, take this example following; but for a horſe, put one penyworth of treacle into your medicine.

The cure of a young oxe or bullock, that began to be mad.

In *Auguſt* 1663, I had a young oxe began to be mad, being bitten, as I thought, but how long before I know not, neither found any hurt on his body; however, the ſigns of being mad

by the biting of a mad dog, were evidence enough that it was so; for he began to roar, and scrape on the earth, run at ditch-banks, fight with his fellows, and would neither eat nor drink. He was first heard to roar gently on Saturday night at Nine a clock, but I supposed it to be a bullock that was in the company, and used to bellow on that wise, therefore took the less heed, and did not look them till the next morning; but on Sunday morning, I found him as abovesaid, got help, and brought him home, let him blood in the neck-vein, and took a great quantity. Then I gave him four ounces of tormentil-roots made clean and beaten, as is before taught, and one dram of castorium, and as much assafetida, and one scruple of lignum aloes, all beaten small, as before is taught, and very well mixt with three pints of strong beer, and so kept him fast tied in the house where he scraped with his feet, brake the wall with his horns, and was unquiet that day. Then at night I gave him half a pint of hempseed beaten small, and mixt with three pints of strong beer to make him sleep. The next morning, I gave him the first medicine again; soon after he began to eat, at night I put him forth, after he had eaten grass all day, and drank water in a pail very well, yet he continued to bellow and scrape, and to stare very wildly. I took him in again, gave him the first medicine, and kept him close from much light till Tuesday night, then drove him to his fellows, he being perfect well, and so continued. When thou hast

need,

need, follow this example, with any beast whatsoever.

If there be any wounds with biting, you may heal them as other dogs bitings are healed; for this medicine is onely to preserve them from going mad. With this onely medicine I cured four men, and five women, since the year 1657, *viz.* two of the men, and one woman, after they had got what help they could, both by physick, Priests charms, and were cast into the sea, and yet were not cured, but began to be troubled in their minds, and could not sleep, yet had present help by this medicine. Also the man and the maid that were bitten with the mad wolf in *Lemanahan*, and dogs many, and some swine. But they are the worse to cure, if once they begin to be mad, there's no help, but kill them.

For small cattle give a little dose; as to a calf, a quarter of a pint; to a sheep, four or five spoonfuls; to any kind of poultry, one spoonful. In the year 1652, I was called to see a heifer that was mad, at a friends house in *Cheshire*, where I then lived, but she was past cure. And they had a mad gander also, both bitten by a small house dog of their own, but I was called too late to have a cure of either.

Adder stinging to help, though not in Ireland.

THE adder is an eal-like serpent, not known in *Ireland*, yet many in *England*; and when a beast or horse is stung with one of them, the place will inflame, swell, and ranckle, and so pain the beast,

beast, that he will soon dye thereof, if remedie be not found.

Signs of Adders stinging are;

THE wounded member swells suddenly, is excessive hot, and the beast hath ragious pain, doth swell at the place, and is restless, and eats very little, and few are helped of this sorance.

The remedy is,

Take three or four pound of the tender buds of an ash tree, or the crops, or the green bark thereof, which ever you make use of, beat very small, and mix therewith three pints of sallet oyl, and as much sack, or very strong ale; then strain it, and give it to the beast at six times in three days, morning and evening. Also take of the said ash tree buds or bark, beat it small with salt, and lay it to the venom'd place, or the great bur roots beaten with salt, and laid to it, is very good.

An

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